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ROBBINS'S CAVALRY CATECHISM.

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THE CAVALRY CATECHISM.

THE CAVALRY CATECHISM.

LONDON

PRINTED BY SPOTTISWOODE AND CO.

NEW-STREET SQUARE

THE

CAVALRY CATECHISM

OR

INSTRUCTIONS

ON

CAVALRY EXERCISE AND FIELD MOVEMENTS,

BRIGADE MOVEMENTS, OUT-POST DUTY,

CAVALRY SUPPORTING ARTILLERY,

ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO CAVALRY,

AND ON VARIOUS OTHER SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH CAVALRY.

BY

CAPTAIN ROBBINS,

LATE ADJUTANT OF THE FIFTH P.C.W. DRAG. GUARDS.

NEW EDITION,

Revised and Adapted to the Latest Official Regulations.

LONDON:

LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, ROBERTS, & GREEN.

1864.

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BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA·

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,

TO

MAJOR-GENERAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,

K.G., G.C.M.G., ETC.

WITH THE AUTHOR'S MOST DUTIFUL RESPECTS

AND GRATEFUL SENSE OF THE

CONDESCENSION OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

IN ACCEPTING THE FOLLOWING HUMBLE ATTEMPT

TO BE USEFUL TO THE SERVICE.

PREFACE.

A SMALL PORTION of this Catechism was printed for the Noncommissioned Officers of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, in 1841; but considering that it might be made more generally useful, the present enlarged Edition is respectfully offered for the use of the Cavalry.

The miscellaneous information it contains, having been collected from the most authentic Military sources, will, it is hoped, assist the Young Officer, on entering the Service, in acquiring a knowledge of many parts of his Military duties.

In compiling it, I have studiously avoided introducing anything at variance with the existing Regulations, or at all likely to mislead Officers or Noncommissioned Officers. Where explanation or information was deemed necessary, I have endeavoured to give them in strict accordance with the spirit of the Regulations.

Instructions for the guidance of Cavalry when ordered to support Guns, have been much wanted; the duty, when known, is simple, but it must be both

difficult and perplexing to those who have neither studied nor practised it. In furnishing these Instructions, I have endeavoured to make Cavalry acquainted with the Artillery Movements and Words of Command, without which they cannot act, when attached to Guns, with confidence or precision.

Cavalry are supposed to learn the Gunners' duties, in order that they may, in cases of emergency, assist in working Guns in the Field: but as there is no part of that Drill in books of instruction for Cavalry,* I hope the section on that subject will prove acceptable and useful to the Noncommissioned Officers.

For the information of Officers of the Royal Artillery who may be in command of Guns attached to Cavalry Regiments or Brigades, I have introduced the principal Field Movements of Cavalry, and show the changes of position which the Guns have to make in order to conform to each Movement.

I cannot avoid noticing that, in introducing the Artillery and Cavalry Movements, very great facility has been afforded me by the Publishers, who have brought forward a moveable type to represent them, and which answers much better than either Woodcuts or Plates, and is less expensive.

Those parts which relate to Artillery have been submitted to a competent judge serving in them, who has assured me that they are in strict accordance

* This want has been supplied in 1858.

with existing Artillery Regulations, and that the Position of the Cavalry, when supporting Guns, will not, in any case, interfere with the movements of the Artillery.

If I have perpetrated blunders, I hope it may provoke more competent persons to come forward and correct them. It is to be regretted that those who are really capable of imparting useful Military knowledge will not do so, but leave Officers of Cavalry to learn their most important duties when on Service—the very time they are expected to be, and undoubtedly ought to be, complete masters of their Profession.

Sir Charles Napier's remarks, when in command of a district in the North of England, are worthy of notice :—'I cannot help saying that Cavalry Officers are particularly called upon to study War. Those of a low rank are often obliged to rely upon themselves, more often than are those of the Infantry. Cavalry can do anything if well commanded, but they cannot be led by a bad Officer. The moral feeling is much the same in all Troops, but especially in Cavalry: no man who is ignorant of his profession can produce confidence in the minds of his soldiers, particularly if he be a young man; his inexperience makes them fear to trust him, and their courage is soon shaken, unless his theoretical knowledge be great, and then a very little service shows what he is, and his men become confident.'

At present, I am sorry to say, the sources from which a Cavalry Officer may gain this 'great theoretical knowledge' are few, except in foreign works, and those lose half their effect by not being in accordance with our Regulations.

THOMAS ROBBINS.

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EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS.

┼ A Gun with 4 horses, 11 yards from front to rear.

| A Waggon with 4 horses, 11 yards from front to rear.

— A Division of Cavalry, or the 4th of a Squadron, 9 yards from flank to flank.

—— A Troop of Cavalry, 18 yards.

——— A Squadron of 36 Files (72 horses), each File occupying 1 yard, in all 36 yards.

PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES

FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPILATION.

Cavalry Regulations.
Yeomanry Regulations.
Field Exercise for Infantry.
Field Battery Exercise.
Instructions for the Royal Horse Artillery.
The Queen's Regulations and Orders.
Addenda to the same, with Continuation.
War Office Regulations.
Mutiny Act and Articles of War.
Decker's Three Arms, by Major Inigo Jones, 11th P.A.O. Hussars.
Arentschildt's Out-post Duty.
Burns' Questions and Answers on Artillery.
The Artillerist's Manual, by Captain Griffiths, Royal Artillery.
Evolutions of the Field Battery explained, by Captain John Gore.
Instructions for the Field Service of Cavalry, by Captain Beamish, 4th D. G.
Instructions in Aid of the Civil Power.

THE

CAVALRY CATECHISM.

PART THE FIRST.

1. *Terms of Formation, Manœuvre, &c.*

1 *What is a Rank?*

Any number of Soldiers in line side by side.

2 *What are Files?*

Two abreast, a Front Rank man and his Rear Rank man. 'Standing,' or 'Marching in File,' is when the men of a Rank stand or march one behind another.

3 *What is a File of Men?*

A Front Rank Man and his Coverer in the Ranks or in File.

4 *What is a Single File?*

The Front Rank Man marching singly, followed by his Rear Rank Man.

5 *What are Threes?*

Six men abreast, three Front Rank and three Rear Rank.

6 *What are Sections of Threes?*

Three men abreast—the Front Rank Section followed by its Rear Rank Section.

7 *What is a Subdivision?*

Half a Division.

8 *How are they called?*

Right and Left.

9 *What is a Division?*

Half a Troop; also a body of Troops.

10 *How are the Divisions of a Squadron called?*

First, Second, Third, and Fourth.

11 *What is a Troop?*

Half a Squadron—they are called Right and Left.

12 *What is a Squadron?*

Two Troops joined together and sized from the centre.

13 *How are they called?*

First, Second, Third, &c.

14 *What is a Line?*

Two or more Squadrons placed side by side.

15 *What is a Column?*

Squadrons, Troops, or other Ranks, standing or marching exactly behind each other.

16 *What is Open Column?*

When those Squadrons, Troops, or Divisions, have each a distance equal to its front from the one before it in column.

17 *What is a Column at Quarter Distance?*

When Squadrons or Troops have but one fourth of the Open Column distance.

18 *What is Close Column?*

When Squadrons or Troops in Column stand close to each other: Squadrons of 32 Files, or Troops of 26 Files, the distance is the same in a Column at Quarter-Distance and in a Close Column.

19 *What is Column of Route?*

The Open Column of Troops applied to common marches.

20 *What is Column of Manœuvre?*

The Open Column of Troops applied to Field Movements.

21 *What is Column in Mass, or a Mass of Columns?*

The Columns of two or more Regiments standing behind each other.

22 *What are Contiguous Columns?*

The Columns of two or more Regiments standing side by side.

23 *What is the term 'Column of Troops' intended for?*

An open Column of Troops.

24 *What is the term 'Close Column' intended for?*

Squadrons, if Troops are *not mentioned.*

25 *What is Echellon, or Direct Echellon?*

Squadrons, Troops, or Divisions, marching in succession from Line direct to the Front or Rear at Open Column distance, or less if ordered.

26 *What is Oblique Echellon?*

The Squadrons or Troops of a Line or Column wheeled less or more than the quarter circle.

27 *What is Short Echellon?*

A Direct Echellon at Close Column Distance.

28 *What is an Inverted Line?*

When the 1st Squadron is on the Left and the 3rd or 4th Squadron on the Right.

29 *What is an Inverted Column?*

When the 1st Squadron is at the head of the Column, and the Left Troop of each Squadron is in front; or the 4th Squadron at the head and the Right Troop of each in front.

30 *What is the Pivot?*

The Man round whom any body or rank of Men wheels.

31 *What is the Pivot Flank?*

That Flank of a Column to which it wheels into Line:—therefore, when *Right* is in front, the *Left* is the Pivot flank; and when *Left* is in front, *Right* is the Pivot flank.

32 *What is the Reverse Flank?*

That opposite to the Pivot flank.

33 *What is the Inner or Directing Flank*

That flank of a Column or Echellon which is next to the Point of Formation, and to which the men dress, except during a wheel to that flank.

34 *What is the Outer Flank?*

That opposite to the Inner or Directing Flank.

35 *What is the Point of Formation, or Appui?*

A fixed object or Marker, upon which the formation of a Line commences.

36 *What is the Base?*

Two persons placed a short distance apart, holding up their Swords as two points for the Leaders of a Line to dress by, or the Pivots of a Column to cover on.

37 *What is a Moving Base?*

A Base given for Leaders to dress by when on the move.

38 *What is the Alignment?*

The prolongation of the Line lying between the two points of the Base; or the line on which the Pivot Guides of a Column are marching.

39 *What is the New Alignment?*

The line upon which the Pivot Guide at the head of a Column is marching, after its direction has been changed to the right or left.

40 *What is the Officer of Alignment?*

The Troop Leader of the Squadron of Direction, who regulates the Base when advancing in Line.

41 *What means the Front?*

The direction towards which a Line or Column is facing or looking. When given as a command, it is for a Column of Threes to wheel into Line.

42 *What is Rear?*

The opposite direction to Front.

43 *What is changing Front?*

Bringing forward, or throwing back one flank of a Line, or bringing forward one flank and throwing back the other on a Base Troop, which wheels forward.

44 *What is changing Position?*

The Line moved altogether off its ground, at the same time changing its front.

45 *What is Countermarching?*

When the Ranks or Wings of a Line, Column, Squadron, or Troop, change places and front the opposite way to which they did before countermarching.

46 *What is Reversing the Front?*

Nearly the same as Countermarching, but it is done by Troops or Divisions, whereas Countermarching is generally done by Threes.

47 *What is Inclining?*

A movement by which ground is gained to the Front and Flank at the same time.

48 *What is Passageing?*

Gaining ground to a Flank by moving sideways.

49 *What is the Flank?*

The direction to the right or left of a Line or Column.

50 *What is Wheeling, or Shoulders Forward?*

When a Squadron or any of its parts brings forward one flank any degree of a Circle, thereby changing its front.

51 *What is Reining back?*

A horse stepping backwards.

52 *What is the Parade Line?*

That on which the Regiment forms for Inspection and Parade Movements.

53 *What are Parade Movements?*

Receiving and saluting a General or Inspecting Officer, and Marching and Ranking past him.

54 *What is the Passing Line?*

That opposite to the Parade Line, and on which the General or Inspecting Officer stands during the Marching past.

55 *What is the 'Centre?'*

The General's post on the Passing Line, or rather four yards in rear of the Passing Line.

56 *What is Distance?*

The space from front to rear.

57 *What is Interval?*

The space from side to side.

58 *What is Close Order?*

The ordinary distance at which the Rear Rank is formed behind the Front Rank.

59 *What is Order?*

The increased distance taken by the Rear Rank as a Salute, or to give room for the Inspection of the Ranks.

60 *What is Skirmishing?*

An Engagement with Fire Arms at Rifle Range in open Files.

61 *What is a Camp?*

Troops stationed in the Fields, either under Tents or in the open air.

62 *What is Cantoning?*

On service, quartering Troops in villages.

63 *What is an Alarm Post?*

A place where Troops in Quarters or Cantonments are ordered to assemble when they turn out.

64 *Are all to assemble at the same Alarm Post?*

There may be Regimental as well as Brigade Alarm Posts, or, in the case of a single Regiment, Troop Alarm Posts, as well as the Regimental Alarm Post.

---

2. *Distances.*

1. *In dressing a Line, what is the Distance from the Leaders' and Markers' Horses to the Front Rank Horses?*

Six inches from nose to nose.

2 *What is the Distance of Leaders and Rear Rank from Front Rank, and of Serrefiles from Rear Rank at Close Order?*

Half a Horse's Length.

3 *What is a Horse's Length?*

It is reckoned at eight feet.

4 *What is the Breadth of a Horse reckoned at?*

One yard, including the six inches from knee to knee of the Riders.

5 *What Distance are Leaders and Serrefiles in front and Rear Rank in rear of the Front Rank* at Order?

The Line of Leaders and Serrefiles one Horse's Length, the Rear Rank four Horses' Lengths in Line, and three Horses' Lengths when marching past by Squadrons.

6 *What Distance is the Squadron Leader in front of the Line of Troop Leaders at Order?*

Half a Horse's Length.

7 *What is the Distance from nose to croupe in a Column of Threes?*

As the Breadth of three Horses is about nine feet, and the Length of one Horse about eight feet, the correct Distance from nose to croupe is about twelve inches, and hence the difficulty of keeping the Threes up to the proper Fronting Distance.

8 *What is the Distance in Sections of Threes, Files, or Single File?*

One Yard.

9 *What is the Distance from one Troop to another in Close Column of Troops?*

One Horse's Length.

10 *From one Squadron to another in Close Column?*

Two Horses' Lengths, including the space occupied by the Rank of Leaders and Serrefiles, which makes it half a Horse's Length from nose to croupe of each Rank.

11 *From one Regiment to another in a General Close Column of Squadrons—that is, a Mass of Close Columns?*

Four Horses' Lengths from Front Rank to Rear Rank.

12 *In open Column, what is the Distance from one Squadron, Troop, or Division, to another?*

Squadrons, or the Leading Troop, or Division of Squadrons, their own Breadth and the Squadron interval; the others, their Breadth only.

13 *From one Regiment to another in a General Open Column?*

There is no additional distance.

14 *In Direct Echellon of Squadrons or Troops?*

The same as in Open Column, if less is not ordered.

15 *When from direct Echellon an Oblique Line is intended, what Distance should Squadrons have, to insure correct Intervals when wheeled into Line?*

A little less than the Breadth of a Squadron, and NO INTERVAL. If the change intended be but a quarter instead of half, the Distance should be two-thirds the Breadth of the Squadron and *half Interval.*

16 *Then what Intervals in the oblique Line would the correct Distance and Interval in Echellon give?*

About treble Intervals.

17 *In oblique Echellon formed from a Half Wheel, what is the proper Distance?*

About two-thirds of that for Open Column.

18 *And when they have wheeled but a Quarter?*

About one-third of that for Open Column.

19 *In short Echellon, what is the Distance?*

The same as in Close Column.

On Foot.

1 *In dressing a Line dismounted, what is the Distance from the Leaders and Markers to the Front Rank?*

Six inches from breast to breast.

2 *What is the Distance between Ranks?*

Two Paces.

3 *What Distance are Leaders and Serrefiles from the Ranks at Close Order?*

Two Paces.

4 *And at Order?*

Three Paces.

5 *What is the Distance of Rear Rank from Front Rank during the Platoon Exercise?*

One Pace of 21 inches.

6 *In giving a Base, what Distance is allowed for a Horse's Length?*

One Pace.

7 *What is the Distance in Threes, Sections of Threes, and Files, in Field Movements on Foot?*

Two Paces.

---

3. *Intervals.*

Mounted.

1 *What is the Interval between Files in Squadron?*

Six inches from knee to knee.

2 *And between Half Open Files?*

Eighteen inches from knee to knee.

3 *Between Open Files?*

One yard from knee to knee.

4 *What is the Interval between Squadrons in Line?*

One fourth of the breadth of the Squadron.

5 *How is the breadth or front of a Squadron computed?*

One Yard for each File.

6 *What is the Interval between Regiments in Contiguous Close Columns of Squadrons?*

The same as between Squadrons in Line, unless an additional interval is ordered for the Band, or for any other object.

7 *What is the Interval between Rear Rank and Front Rank marching in File?*

One Yard.

On Foot.

1 *What is Close Interval, or Files?*

The Files slightly touching each other.

2 *What is Open Interval, or Files?*

Files the length of the Arm apart.

3 *What is Half Open Interval, or Files?*

Files half the length of the Arm apart, which is measured by bending the Arm and resting the Thumb on the Hip.

4 *What is Double Open Interval?*

Files the length of both Arms apart.

---

4. *Wheeling.*

1 *How are the different degrees of Wheeling called—supposing to the Right?*

'Right,' 'Quarter Right,' 'Half Right,' 'Right Wheel,' 'Three Quarters Right About,' and 'Right About.'

2 *What is Right Wheel?*

When the Wheeling Flank comes forward a quarter circle, that is, the Wheeling Flank man moves round one quarter of the circumference of the circle, so that the old and new lines form a Right Angle.

3 *What does Quarter or Half Right mean?*

The quarter or half of the Right Wheel.

4 *What is Right About Wheel?*

It is when the Wheeling Flank goes round half the circle.

5 *What does 'Three Quarters Right About' mean?*

Three quarters of the half circle.

6 *What does 'Right' mean?*

Any degree of wheel, the outer Flank continuing to wheel until 'Forward' or 'Halt' is given.

7 *What is the difference between Wheeling and Shoulders Forward?*

In wheeling, the Pivot man *halts* and turns his horse on his own ground, or circles close round a marker; in Shoulders Forward he does not halt, but always circles his horse into the new direction.

8 *In what else do they differ?*

In Wheeling, the Wheeling Flank man doubles his pace, and the dressing is by him, the Pivot man slackening his pace or halting; in Shoulders Forward, the dressing remains to the Directing or Pivot Flank man, who scarcely alters his rate of pace, but circles into the new direction, the Reverse Flank slackens or quickens its pace to conform to the Pivot Flank man.

9 *When is the Wheel on the Moveable Pivot, that is, Right or Left Shoulders Forward, used?*

Generally when the front of a column is small, or when the change of direction is *less* than the quarter circle. The Close Column is sometimes changed even a quarter circle by it, and also a column taking ground by Threes to a Flank.

OBSERVATION.—The wheel of *Threes* on the *Move* is on this principle, although the command is not 'Shoulders Forward.'

5. *Paces.*

1 *What is the established rate for the Walk?*

Four miles an hour.

2 *And for the Trot?*

Riding School, or Adjutant's Drills, seven miles an hour; Manœuvring, 8½ miles an hour.

3 *What is the rate of Gallop?*

Riding School Gallop, 9 miles an hour; when Manœuvring, 11 miles an hour.

4 *What is the rate of Charge?*

The utmost speed of the slowest horse.

5 *What time does it take to ride a quarter of a mile at the rate of four miles an hour?*

Three minutes, forty-five seconds.

6 *And to trot it at seven miles an hour?*

Two minutes nine seconds, and one minute forty-six seconds at 8½ miles an hour.

7 *What time does it take to Gallop the quarter of a mile at* 11 *miles an hour?*

One minute twenty-two seconds.

8 *On Foot, what number of Paces are taken in a minute?*

Slow time, 75; Quick time, 110; Double time, 150.

9 *What is the length of the different Steps or Paces?*

Ordinary pace, 30 Inches; Stepping out, 33 Inches; Double Step, 36 Inches; Stepping short, 10 Inches; Side or Closing step, 10 Inches.

10 *In Wheeling, does the Outer Flank man lengthen his Pace?*

He does not.

6. *Telling off a Squadron.*

1 *In Telling off a Squadron, how are Troops equalized?*

The Squadron Leader having ascertained from his Troop Leaders the number of Files in each Troop, orders half the difference from the outer flank of the strongest to the outer flank of the weakest Troop.

EXAMPLE.—Suppose the Right Troop 24—Left, 18—difference, 6; half the difference is 3, the number of Files to be sent from the Right of the Squadron to the Left of it.

2 *What difference is allowable in the Divisions of a Troop?*

Not more than three Files.

3 *Give a Rule for ascertaining the number of Files to be in each of the Centre Divisions?*

If *half* the number of Files in the *strongest* Troop be 6, 9, 12, or 15, that is the number required; if not one of those numbers, the addition *or* subtraction of *one* will make it so.

EXAMPLE.—One Troop is 22 Files, the other 21; half of 22 is 11—add 1, makes it 12, the number to be in each of the Centre Divisions; or suppose each Troop, or the strongest, to be 21 Files—half is 10; subtract 1, leaves 9, which is the number required.

OBSERVATION.—You learn by this that *one File more* or *less* in a *Troop*, may occasion a difference of *three Files* in each of the Centre Divisions.

4 *When this number is ascertained, what is the Command?*

'Number off 6' (or 9, or 12) 'from the centre'—when numbered off, 6 and 7 (or 9 and 10) of each Troop raise their right hands to the front, and receive the command, 'As you were.'

5 *If the intended Guides are not these numbers, how is the exchange made?*

The Guides move forward a horse's length—those numbers, with any intermediate Files, pass to the vacancy; the Guides pass the contrary way till opposite their Post, when they rein back.

6 *The Troops being equalized, and the Divisions told off, what is done next?*

The Squadron is told off by Threes and Files from the Centre.

7 *Repeat the Commands for 'proving' the 'Tellings off.'*

'First and Third Divisions,' 'Flanks of Threes,' 'Right Files'—they are preceded by 'Prove your Tellings off,' and each is followed by 'Proof,' and 'As you were.'

OBSERVATION.—When the 'Tellings off' are proved, the Command is given, 'Officers take Post'—they move up within half a horse's length of the Front Rank and turn about.

8 *What distance were they from the Squadron during the 'Telling off?'*

Two horses' lengths.

9 *What is the full complement of Officers for a Squadron?*

Six—viz. one Squadron Leader and two Troop Leaders in Front; one Squadron Serrefile and two Troop Serrefiles in rear of it.

10 *Is it advisable to have Serrefiles at all times when manœuvring?*

It is. In movements to the Front they prevent inattention and irregularity in the ranks, which the Leaders in front cannot see; and in movements when the Rear Rank is in front, they are useful in leading and preserving distances.

11 *Do they give any Commands?*

They do not.

12 *How many Noncommissioned Officers are necessarily employed in a Squadron?*

Nine, or if there is a Standard, eleven.

13 *How are they posted?*

One on each flank of the four Divisions, called Guides—one for a Marker, and if there is a Standard, one for Standard Bearer, and one for Standard Coverer.

14 *If there be any more Noncommissioned Officers, where may they be of most service?*

In the Rear Rank, covering the Guides.

7. *Parade Movements.*

Mounted.

1 *When the Regiment stands in Line on a mounted Parade, ready to receive a General Officer, where is the Commanding Officer's post?*

Two horses' lengths in front of the Line of Officers.

2 *Where are the other Field Officers?*

They are on the right and left of the Line of Officers.

3 *When the Line takes 'Order,' how are the Officers placed?*

The Squadron Leader half a horse's length in front of the Standard Bearer, who is one horse's length in front of the Front Rank. Troop Leaders in front of the centre of their Troops. Squadron Serrefile half-way between the Standard and Right Troop Leader (if there be no Standard, he takes its place). Troop Serrefiles in front of the 2nd File from the outer flanks of the Squadron; and *all* in line with the *Standard*. Staff in line with, and one horse's length from, the Front Rank of the 1st Squadron.

4 *Where are the Farriers and Trumpeters?*

Farriers are in rear of the centre of the 1st and 4th Divisions. Trumpeters join the Band—if not already with it—one horse's length on the right of the Staff.

5 *How do Officers and Rear Rank dress at Order?*

By the Squadron of Direction—the Rear Rank aligning itself with the flank men of Squadrons, who have moved four horses' lengths to the rear for that purpose.

6 *Who gives the time for the Salute?*

The Commanding Officer.

7 *Whom do Standards salute?*

All Crowned Heads, Members of the Royal Family, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland within his Vice-Royalty, and Field Marshals.

8 *Do the Standards of the Household Troops salute a Field Marshal?*

No; unless he is the Colonel of the Regiment.

9 *How do Standards salute?*

They are lowered until the shaft is horizontal.

10 *When the Ranks are again closed, do the Leaders and Standard remain at order?*

They do, unless otherwise ordered.

11 *Marching past by Squadrons, how are the Officers posted?*

Same as at 'Order' in Line.

12 *Where are the Farriers and Trumpeters?*

Farriers same as in Line. Trumpeters—if not with the Band—in rear of the 2nd File from each flank of the Squadron. Both one horse's length from the Rear Rank.

13 *How are the Distances preserved?*

The Officer on the right of the Troop Leaders and Serrefiles keeps that line half a horse's length in rear of the Squadron Leader; the Guide on the right of the Front Rank keeps it one horse's length in rear of the line of Troop Leaders; and the Rear Rank is kept three horses' lengths from the Front Rank by the man on the right of it. The dressing of each rank is to the right. The Squadron Leader is responsible for distance between Squadrons.

14 *Who gives the time for Saluting?*

The Commanding Officer for the leading

Squadron, and Squadron Leaders for the others—the Officer on the right of the line of Troop Leaders taking the time from the Squadron Leader, and the other Officers from him.

15 *In trotting past by Troops, how are the Officers and Standard posted?*

The Squadron Leader precedes the Right Troop Leader, who is in front of the 2nd File from the right; Squadron Serrefiles follow the 2nd File from the right of the Right Troops; Troop Serrefiles in rear of the centre of their troops, and the Standard and Coverer in rear of the 3rd and 4th Files from the *left* of the Right Troop. The distance of each is half a horse's length.

16 *Where are the Trumpeters and Farriers?*

Trumpeters on the left of their troops, in line with the Rear Rank. Farriers in rear of the centre of the 1st and 4th Divisions. Squadron Markers unemployed, in rear of the left of the Left Troop.

17 *Ranking past by Single File, how are the Officers and Standard placed, and what is the distance?*

The Officers of each Troop precede it according to seniority; Squadron Leader in front, and the Standard Bearer in rear, of the Officers of the Right Troop. The distance is one yard from head to croupe.

18 *Where are the Trumpeters and Farriers?*

A Trumpeter in front of the Officers of each Troop; a Farrier in rear of each Troop. Squadron Marker, if unemployed, in front of the Right Troop Farrier.

19 *How are Officers posted in ranking past by Threes?*

The Squadron Leader, Right Troop Leader, and Serrefile form the Leading Three, followed by the Standard Bearer and Coverer; the Squadron Serrefile, Troop Leader, and Serrefile, the Rear Three of the Squadron. Rights of Threes keep a horse's length from the front and cover; Centres, a horse's length from the Rights, and the Lefts, a horse's length from the Centres—both dress by the right.

20 *Where are the Trumpeters and Farriers?*

Both Trumpeters in front of the Officers at the head of the Squadron; both Farriers in front of the Officers in rear of the Squadron, Squadron Marker, if unemployed, on the right of the Farriers.

21 *The Line advancing in Parade Order after a Review, how is 'Order' taken?*

On the Command, the Front Rank keeps a steady pace, the Rear Rank slackens its pace, and the Leaders, Standard Bearer, and Coverer, increase the pace until the prescribed distances are gained. Serrefiles come to their respective posts in front, at a rapid pace. The dressing is by the Squadron of Direction.

22 *In a Line of Contiguous Close Columns, how are the Officers formed to receive a General Officer?*

The Officers of each Regiment are in one Rank half a horse's length in front of the Leading Squadron, the Commanding Officer half a horse's length in front of the Standard, or centre Officer—the Adjutant one horse's length on the right of the Front Rank; Staff Officers in one Rank on his right, and the Major in front of him in line with the Squadron Officers.

23 *What is the Command?*

'Officers take Post in Front,'—'March.' They come to the front at a steady trot, and no Officer is to pass another Officer whose place is nearer the centre than his own.

24 *State the place of each Officer?*

The Squadron Leader, Left Troop Leader, and Left Troop Serrefile of each Squadron, form together in front of the Left Troop; the Right Troop Leader, Right Troop Serrefile, and Squadron Serrefile of each Squadron form together in front of the Right Troop.

25 *If the Squadron Leaders are posted on the Right of the Column when the order is given?*

In that case they will form in front of the Right Troop and the Squadron Serrefiles in front of the Left Troop.

On Foot.

1 *The Regiment in Line on Parade, where is the Commanding Officer's Post when the General or Inspecting Officer appears in front?*

Six paces in front of the Centre of the Line of Officers.

2 *Where is the Major's Post?*

On the right of the Line of Officers.

3 *How are the Serrefiles and the Staff posted?*

Same as when mounted.

4 *How are the Officers placed when the Ranks are open?*

Same as when mounted, except that the Squadron Leaders are in Line with the Troop Leaders, and the Serrefiles divide the ground equally with the Leaders.

5 *How are Officers posted on the passing Line marching past in Slow Time?*

The Commanding Officer is in front of the centre of the leading Troop, with the Major a little behind him on his left; the Squadron Leader in front of the centre of the Right Troop, and Squadron Serrefile in front of the centre of the Left Troop. Troop Leaders in front of the 2nd File from the right, and Troop Serrefiles in front of the 2nd File from the left of their Troops.

6 *How are they posted in marching past in Quick Time?*

The same as trotting past mounted.

7 *When marching past in Slow Time, at what distance from the Centre should the Salute commence and terminate?*

It commences at ten paces, and terminates at six paces from it.

8 *In what does the Officers' Salute marching past in Slow Time differ from that on the Parade Line?*

In the former, the time allowed for bringing

the Sword to the Salute is four paces in slow time; in the latter, only two paces in quick time, or two motions of the 'Present.'

9 *Who gives the time for the Salute in marching past?*

The Troop Leader—the Leader of the leading Troop takes it from the Commanding Officer.

10 *Do Squadron Leaders repeat the Cautions and Commands during the Parade Movements on foot?*

They do not.

11 *Do they when Field Movements are practised on foot?*

They do.

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8. *Carbine Exercise.*

On Foot.

1 *When the Carbine Exercise is performed after the Parade Movements on foot, what Preparatory Command is given?*

'Officers take post in Rear,' the Squadron and Troop Leaders, on the command 'Quick March,' march round the flanks of Squadrons to the Serrefile Rank.

2 *Repeat the Commands for the 'Manual Exercise.'*

'Present Arms,'—'Advance Arms'—'Port Arms'—'Advance Arms'—'Support Arms'—'Stand at Ease.'

3 *Repeat those for the 'Platoon Exercise.'*

'Attention'—'Platoon Exercise'—'Spring Arms'—'Advance Arms'—'Load'—'Handle Cartridge'—'Draw Ramrod'—'Ram down Cartridge'—'Return

Ramrod' — 'Prime' — 'Ready' — 'Present' — 'Fire' — 'Advance Arms' — 'Trail Arms' — 'Advance Arms' — 'Unspring Arms' — 'Advance Arms' — 'Officers take post in Squadron' — 'Quick March.'

4 *On the Command 'Platoon Exercise' what is done?*

The Rear Rank steps a pace to the front, and Squadron Leaders post themselves on the right of their Squadrons.

5 *And on the Command, 'Officers take Post in Squadron?*

On the command 'Quick March,' they come to their post in front, and the Rear Rank steps one pace backwards.

6 *What are the Commands for Loading in Quick Time?*

'In Quick Time Load' — 'Ready' — 'Present' — 'Fire' — 'Load,' &c.

7 *Is a Fugleman necessary in the Carbine Exercise?*

No; it can be done much better without one.

Mounted.

1 *Repeat the Commands for the Carbine Exercise, mounted.*

'Spring Arms' — 'Load' — 'Handle Cartridge' — 'Draw Ramrod' — 'Ram down Cartridge' — 'Return Ramrod' — 'Prime' — 'Ready' — 'Front present,' or 'Left present' — 'Fire' — 'Advance Arms' — 'Carry Arms' — 'Sling Arms' — 'Strap Arms.'

2 *What is the Command for Loading in Quick Time?*

The same as on foot.

3 *Is a Loaded Carbine carried with the Cock down, or at 'Half-cock?'*

At Half-cock.

4 *What Position is the Carbine brought to after 'Spring Arms?'*

To the Advance.

5 *How is the Salute given with the Carbine, mounted?*

It is brought to the 'Carry Arms.'

6 *Is the Ball Practice to be tried, mounted?'*

Yes; whenever it can be carried on without risk of accident.

7 *What is done with the Right-hand Glove on the Command, 'Spring Arms?'*

It is placed in the double of the Waist-belt, fingers down.

8 *Give the Commands for the 'Platoon Exercise with Sharp's breech-loading Carbine?*

'Spring Arms—'Prepare to Load'—'Load'—'Cap'—'At . . . . yards Ready'—'Present' or 'Front present,' 'Left present'—'Load,' &c.—'Advance Arms'—'Carry Arms'—'Sling Arms'—'Strap Arms.'

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9. *Pistol Exercise.*

1 *Repeat the Commands for the Pistol Exercise.*

'Draw Pistols'—'Load'—'Handle Cartridge'—'Draw Ramrod'—'Ram down Cartridge'—'Return Ramrod'—'Prime'—'Ready'—'Front present' or 'Left,' 'Right' or 'Rear present'—'Fire'—'Advance Pistols'—'Return Pistols.'

2 *What Position is the Pistol brought to when drawn?*

To the 'Advance,' which is the same as the 'Carry Swords.'

10. *Sword Exercise.*

1 *What is the Command to prepare the Regiment for performing the Sword Exercise when mounted?*

'From the Right of Threes to the Front File.'

2 *What is the Distance between Files when formed?*

One horse's length from nose to croupe.

3 *Where is the Standard?*

In Rear, and also his Coverer and the Serre-files, each following a Left of Threes of the Rear Rank.

4 *What Commands are given for the performance of the Review Exercise?*

'Right Prove Distance' — 'Slope Swords'— 'Sword Exercise'—'Pursuing Practice.'

5 *Are Fluglemen necessary?*

No; the Sword Exercise is done much better and more together without them; as the frequent changing of the eye from one distant object to another diverts the attention from the sword. Besides, if a Flugleman makes a mistake, it throws all into confusion.

6 *How is the 'Time' regulated without them?*

It is taken from the Right Front and Left Front of the Column, except for the point to the Rear, which is taken from the Right Rear.

7 *Then the Men at those Angles act as Fluglemen?*

Not exactly so; for they must act with the men on their Flank, or in their Rear, so that there is a sort of mutual acting amongst all, as in marching.

8 *You say the Men at the Angles act with those in their Rear, how can that be?*

In Cutting or Pointing to the Right, the body is turned to the Right, when the man on the Right Front can see those in Rear of him and act with them. Cutting or Pointing to the Front, he acts with those on his Left.

9 *What is done by the Command, 'Sword Exercise?'*

'Right Engage'—'Assault'—Cut One, First Guard, Point; Cut Two, Second Guard, Point; Cut Three, Third Guard, Point; Cut Four, Fourth Guard, Point, Fourth Guard: 'Left Engage,' 'Assault,' Cut one, First Guard, Point; Cut Two, Second Guard, Point; Cut Three, Third Guard, Point; Cut Four, Fourth Guard, Point, Fourth Guard, Slope Swords.

10 *What are the Cuts One and Two delivered against?*

Cavalry; they are the old Cuts Five and Six.

11 *And the Three and Four?*

Against Infantry.

12 *What is the Pursuing Practice?*

Assault; Cuts One, Two, and Point on the Right; Cuts One, Two, and Point on the Left; Cuts Three, Four, and Point on the Right; Cuts Three, Four, and Point on the Left; Slope Swords.

13 *In the Pursuing Practice, where are the Points delivered?*

To the Right Front and Left Front.

14 *And in the Sword Exercise?*

To the Right Front, Right Rear, Left Front and Left Rear.

15 *Can any part of the Sword Exercise be done on the Move?*

Yes; the whole of the Review Exercise, and as correctly as when halted.

16 *May it be done at a Canter?*

It may, where there is sufficient extent of ground.

17 *What is the rule laid down for doing it on the Move?*

When Advancing, on a Trumpet signal, the

Sword Exercise is performed; then turning to the Right About by a second signal, the Pursuing Practice is gone through; Files are then turned Right About and the Line reformed.

18 *On the Move, how is Dressing kept, and Intervals and Distances preserved?*

In moving to the Front or Rear, the Rank in Front dresses as in the Advance of the Line, preserving the Interval of Files from the Right Guide of the Left Troop, who follows the Squadron Leader; the Ranks in Rear cover to the Front, and keep their distance of one horse's length.

19 *And when moving to either Flank?*

The Dressing is by the Pivot Flank, and Intervals are preserved from it—the Rights of Threes on the Pivot Flank cover and keep one yard from the Front—the Leaders dress by and keep their Interval from the Rights of Threes.

20 *What is the Command for re-forming Line?*

'Front Form Ranks,' on which caution the Standard and Coverer move up to their places, and, on the command 'March' or 'Trot,' the Line is formed.

21 *How is the Regiment formed for Sword Exercise on Foot?*

It being told off by Fives from the Right of Squadrons, the Commands are given 'From the Right of Fives to the Front File'—'Quick March'—'Halt.'

22 *What is the distance in File?*

Four Paces.

23 *Repeat the Commands for the Sword Exercise on Foot.*

'Prepare for Sword Exercise'—'Eyes Right'—'Draw Swords'—'Slope Swords'—'Right Prove Distance'—'Slope Swords'—'Front Prove Distance'—

'Slope Swords'—'Sword Exercise'—Pursuing Practice—'Front Form Ranks'—'Quick March.'

24 *What is to be observed with regard to holding the Sword?*

During the whole of the Exercise, the centre knuckles should be in line with the edge; the thumb to be round the handle.

25 *Why is it necessary to retain this hold?*

That the Cut and Guard may be with the true edge, and to prevent the Dragoon from being disarmed, which the constant shifting of the sword in the hand renders him liable to, and there will also be less danger of the sword being broken by striking with or receiving a stroke on the flat of it.

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11. *Lance Exercise.*

1 *Is it necessary to have Fluglemen in performing the Lance Exercise?*

It is not, as it can, like the Sword Exercise, be done much better without them.

2 *Repeat the Commands for performing the Lance Exercise.*

'Lance Exercise'—'First Division'—'Second Division.'

3 *What does the 'Lance Exercise' consist of?*

Engage; Round Wave, First Point; Right Front, Second Point; Right, Guard, Thrust, Parry; Right Rear, Third Point; Left Rear, Fourth Point; Left, Guard, Thrust; Left Front, Fourth Point; Carry Lance.

4 *What does the 'First Division' consist of?*

Engage; Right Front. Wave, Second Point,

Guard; Left Front, Wave, Fourth Point, Guard; Right Rear, Third Point, Guard; Left Rear, Fourth Point, Guard; Carry Lance. This Division is against Cavalry.

5 *What does the 'Second Division' consist of?*

Engage; Right Front, First Point, Thrust; Left Front, Fourth Point, Thrust; Right Rear, Third Point; Left Rear, Fourth Point; Carry Lance. This Division is against Infantry.

6 *What is the difference between a 'Point' and 'Thrust?'*

The Point is given with the Spear, the Thrust with the Butt of the Lance.

7 *How is the Regiment formed for 'Lance Exercise' mounted?*

On the Command, 'Form for Lance Exercise, March,' they advance from the Right of Threes, of the Front Rank, and extend from the Centre of the Squadron of Direction, until each man has gained an interval of one horse's length from knee to knee, preserving a distance of one horse's length from nose to croupe.

8 *What is the rule laid down for doing it on the Move?*

When Advancing, the 'Lance Exercise' is performed; then 'Files About' and do the 'First Division;' again 'Files About' and do 'Second Division.'

9 *How is the Regiment re-formed?*

After the 'Second Division' is performed, the Trumpet sounds the Retreat and the Command is given, 'Close to Rallying Distance,' when each man inclines towards the Centre of the Squadron of Direction, until the interval is two yards from knee to knee. On 'Rally' sounding, the Officers halt and take up the Alignment from the Squadron of Direction; the men turn Right About and Form Line on them.

10 *How is the Regiment formed for doing the 'Lance Exercise' on foot?*

In the same way as when mounted.

11 *How is it re-formed?*

The Trumpet sounds the Rally; or the Command 'Front Form Squadrons' is given, when each man moves up to his place in Line, closing to the Centre of the Squadron. The Squadron Intervals are then corrected by the Commanding Officer.

PART THE SECOND.

1. *Post of Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Trumpeters, when Manœuvring.*

1 *Where is the Squadron Leader's Post?*

In Line, or Echellon of Squadrons, he is in front of the Centre of his Squadron. In Open Column of Squadrons, two horses' lengths, in Close Column one horse's length, from the Pivot Flank of the Column, and in line with the Troop Leaders. In Open Column of Troops, two horses' lengths from the Pivot Flank, and equidistant from his Troops. In Close Column of Troops, one horse's length from his leading Troop Leader. In Oblique Echellon of Troops, on the Inner or Directing Flank.

2 *Where is his Post in Threes?*

Passage of Lines, Changing Position, Column of Squadrons taking ground to a Flank, he is in front of the Pivot of the leading Threes. In Deployments, and all other movements by Threes, he is on the Flank of his leading Threes.

Observation. — When a Close Column of Squadrons takes ground by Threes to the Reverse Flank, Squadron Leaders don't shift; the Troop Leaders, on the Reverse Flank, act for them in front of the Pivot Files of their leading Threes.

3 *Where is the Troop Leader's Post?*

In Squadron he is in front of the Centre of his Troop. In Open Column, or Echellon of Troops, in

front of the second File from the Pivot or Directing Flank, except the Leader at the head of the Column or Echellon, who is in front of the Pivot Guide. In Close Column of Troops, he is on the Pivot Flank, half a horse's length from the Guide.

4 *Where is his Post in Column of Divisions?*

If under 12 Files each, he is on the Pivot Flank of his leading Division; if 12 Files or upwards, in front of the 2nd File from the Flank of the 1st or 4th Division, except the Leader at the head of the Column, who is in front of the Pivot File.

5 *Where is his Post in Column of Threes?*

When Troops take ground to a Flank, he is in front of the Pivot of his leading Threes. In all other movements by Threes, he is on the Flank of his leading Threes.

OBSERVATION.—The same Rule answers for Sections of Threes or Files.

6 *Where is the Squadron Serrefile's Post?*

In rear of the Centre of the Squadron. In Open Column of Troops, he is inside the Squadron Marker. In Close Column of Troops, on the Reverse Flank of the leading Troop, one horse's length from the Troop Serrefile. In Open Column of Divisions, outside the Standard Bearer. In Echellon of Troops, or Movements by Threes, he turns his horse and retains that position.

7 *Where is the Troop Serrefile's Post?*

In rear of the Centre of his Troop, except when a Column or Echellon of Troops retire by Threes About; then he is in front of the 2nd File from the Pivot or Directing Flank, except the Serrefile of the leading Troop, who is in front of the Pivot File. In a Close Column of Troops or Column of Divisions, on the Reverse Flank of the Troop or Rear Division, half a horse's length

from the Guide. When the Line or Column is wheeled by Threes to a flank, he turns his horse and retains that position.

OBSERVATION.—When a Close Column of Troops takes ground to the Reverse Flank, Troop Serrefiles lead.

8 *Where is the Standard Bearer's Post?*

In Line he is in the Centre of the Centre, or Right Centre Squadron—when that Squadron is in a Column of Threes, he is on the *Pivot* Flank of the *Rear* Threes of the *Leading* Troop; the Coverer on the *Reverse* Flank of the Leading Threes of the Rear Troop—when the Troops separate to form an Open Column, he *changes* to the *Reverse* Flank of the *same* Rank, the Coverer moving forward in front of him. In Open Column of Troops he is in rear of the Leading Troop, covering the 3rd File from the Flank, which is the Centre of the Squadron; the Coverer in rear of the 4th File. In Echellon of Troops, he is in rear of the 3rd File from the Reverse Flank of the Leading Troop; his Coverer in rear of the 4th File. In Close Column of Troops, or Column of Divisions, he is on the Reverse Flank of the *Rear* Troop, or the *Leading* Division of the *Rear* Troop. During the Sword Exercise, he is in rear of a Left of Threes of the Rear Rank.

9 *Where is the Squadron Marker's Post, when not employed giving the Base?*

In Squadron, he is in rear of the 4th File from the left of the Right Troop. In Column of Troops on the Reverse Flank, opposite the Squadron Leader, and one horse's length from the Flank of the Column. In Column of Divisions on the Reverse Flank, half a horse's length from the Rear Rank of the Second Division, behind the Troop Serrefile. When the Line or Column is wheeled by Threes, he turns his horse and retains that position. In Echellon of Squadrons, he is the breadth of a Squadron in rear of the Outer File of the Squadron in front of him. In Echellon of Troops, he is on the Outer Flank.

10 *Where is the Trumpeter's Post?*

In rear of the 2nd File, from the Outer Flank of the Squadron in Line. In Open Column, or Echellon of Troops, or Divisions, on the Reverse or Outer Flank of Troops, or of the 1st and 4th Divisions, half a horse's length from the Flank man of the Rear Rank. When either are wheeled by Threes, he turns his horse and retains that position. In Close Columns of Squadrons, all are assembled in rear of the Reverse Flank of the Column.

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2. *Commands.*

1 *What is a General Caution or Command?*

The announcement of the Movement required to be performed, as 'Change Front to the Right.'

2 *What is a Preparatory Caution or Command?*

That given for the performance of the first part of a Movement, as 'Troops Half Right' in 'Change Front to the Right.'

3 *What is an Executive Command?*

That which puts the whole or any part in motion, as 'March,' 'Threes Right.'

4 *What is the Rule for ascertaining when a Squadron Leader is to give the Preparatory Caution or Command?*

When both his Troops act at the same time and in the same manner.

5 *When are either given by Troop Leaders?*

When the Troops of a Squadron act *differently*, or *successively*.

EXAMPLE.—'Change Front to the Right;' the Right Troop Leader gives 'Right Troop Right Wheel;' the Left Troop Leader, 'Left Troop Half Right;' and the Leaders of the 2nd and 3rd Squadrons give 'Troops Half Right.'

6 *What Commands do Division Guides give?*

They give no Preparatory Command; they should give *all* Commands (except the preparatory ones) for the Division the Troop Leader *is not with.* For the Division *he is with* they should give no command; but this last rule is not strictly adhered to, for in Formations from Divisions, when the Troop Leader is not on the 'Directing Flank' of his Division, the Guide must give the Command.

7 *Which Guide gives the Command?*

In reducing Troops to Divisions, and all Wheels in Open Column, Formation Wheels excepted, the Pivot Guide gives it; in Formations, the Inner or Directing Guide gives it.

8 *In which Movements do Troop Leaders* repeat *the Command?*

In each case of diminishing the front of a Column from 'Threes' down to 'Single File;' also in each case of increasing from 'Single File' up to 'Divisions;' and when increasing on the move, they add the word 'Trot,' or 'Gallop.' When increasing, the Command is repeated by all at the same time; in decreasing, it is repeated in succession.

9 *What is the most difficult thing in Field Movements?*

To give the Preparatory Commands *in time,* and *correctly.*

10 *Are there Rules by which the Preparatory Commands can be given?*

There are for almost all movements, and a recollection of those Rules would almost prevent the possibility of a mistake.

11 *When are Leaders to give the Preparatory Commands?*

Immediately after the General Caution or Command is repeated.

12 *Are all General Cautions repeated?*

They are.

13 *After the preparatory part of a Movement is performed, is the remaining part difficult?*

No; as there is then a Marker, or some other object, to point out to a Leader where he is to go. Besides, in most Movements the after part is the same in all.

EXAMPLE.—In all Changes of Front, or Changes of Position by Echellon of Troops, and most of the Formations of Line from Open Column; that is, in about thirty Movements, the Preparatory Command places the Troops in *Oblique Echellon*, and *Line* is formed from it.

14 *How should Leaders give all Commands?*

In a loud voice and decisive manner; for when men observe a want of either, they question the correctness of the Command, and obey it in a careless, disunited manner.

OBSERVATIONS.—Leaders should avoid and prevent that discordant unsoldierlike practice of calling out 'Keep out,' 'Keep up,' and other superfluous Commands, all of which are quite unnecessary where Leaders know their duty and men are attentive. They should enforce a tacit, immediate compliance with all Commands; for where this is neglected, confusion generally follows a wrong Command—part obeying it, and part, perhaps, not moving at all, thereby aggravating the error and participating in it. Those in the Ranks should understand that their duty is to obey the Command, be it right or wrong.

3. *Rules for Giving the Preparatory Commands for Movements from Line.*

1 *When Forming a Column of Troops to the Right or Left, or in rear of the Right or Left, what is the Rule?*

Troops or Threes are wheeled *to* the *hand named.*

EXAMPLE.—'Column of Troops to the *Right*,' *Right* is the hand named, and the Command will be, 'Troops *Right* Wheel;' again, 'Column of Troops in Rear of the *Right*,' 'Threes *Right*;' again, 'By the Wheel about of Threes Column of Troops to the *Right*,' 'Threes About, Troops *Right* Wheel.'

2 '*Form Double Column in rear of the Centre*,' *or* '*Advance in Double Column?*'

Troops or Threes are wheeled to the *Centre*; that is, *Right Wing* to the *Left*; *Left Wing* to the *Right.* The centre Troops advance.

3 *For the* eight *Changes of Front, what is the Rule?*

In *each*, the *degree* of Wheel is to the *hand named.*

EXAMPLE.—'Change Front to the *Right*,' 'Troops Half *Right*;' Base Troop, 'Right Wheel.'

4 *Does the same Rule answer for the* eight *Changes of* Position *by Echellon of Troops?*

It does.

EXAMPLE.—'By Echellon of Troops change Position *Right* Back;' 'Threes About, Troops Half *Right.*'

5 *Give a Rule for the* four *Changes of Position by* Threes *or* Divisions *to the Front?*

Threes or Divisions are wheeled *to* the *hand named.*

EXAMPLE.—'By Threes change Position Half *Right*,' 'Threes *Right*,' or 'By Divisions change Position to the *Right*,' 'Divisions *Right* Wheel.'

6 *And for the* four *Changes of Position by* Threes *or Divisions to the Rear?*

Threes, or Divisions, are wheeled *from* the *hand named.*

EXAMPLE.—'By Threes, change Position Half *Right* Back'—'Threes *Left*;' or, if by Divisions, 'Divisions *Left* Wheel.'

7 *In Changes of Front, which Troops go* about *by* Threes?

If the Change be 'to the Right,' or 'Right Back,' all on the Right of the Base go about, or *vice versâ.*

8 *What is the Preparatory Caution for the Troop next the Base, in 'Change Front Half Right' or 'Left?'*

'Advance.'

OBSERVATION.—In changing Front to the Right or Left, the Troop *next* the Base must not be allowed to wheel more than a *quarter.*

9 *In Retiring by 'Alternate Squadrons,' which go 'About' first?*

Even numbers—viz., 2nd, 4th, &c.

10 *Retiring by 'Alternate Troops?'*

The *Left* Troops commence the Retreat.

4. *Rules for Giving the Preparatory Commands for Movements in Close Column.*

OBSERVATION.—Suppose Right to be in Front.

1 *Give a Rule for the Deployments.*

Squadrons in *front* of the *Base*, if any, 'Threes' to the *Reverse* Flank; those in *rear* of the Base, 'Threes' to the *Pivot* Flank.

EXAMPLE.—'Deploy on the 2nd Squadron,' '1st Squadron Threes *Right*;' '3rd Squadron Threes *Left*.'

2 *Give a Rule for 'The Squadrons will Countermarch.'*

'Threes Right and Left,' that is, *Front* Rank to the *Right*, *Rear* Rank to the *Left*.

OBSERVATION.—Troop Leaders go with their leading Threes; Squadron Leaders *remain* on the *Pivot* Flank. The Front Rank dress by the *Left*, *Rear* Rank by the *Right*. The same rule answers for a single Squadron, Troop, or Division.

3 *For 'The Column will reverse its Front.'*

The Troops on the Reverse Flank go '*Threes About*.'

OBSERVATION.—It must be recollected that, to ensure a correct execution of this movement, the *Wheeling Flanks* must *preserve* their *Close Column distance*; Troop Leaders must 'Wheel' *in time*. The Dressing of both Columns is to *that Flank* which *was the Pivot*.

4 *'Change Front to the Right,' what is the Rule?*

Threes are *wheeled from* the *hand named*, that is, 'Threes Left;' the Leading Squadron wheels to the Right.

5 *If a Line is required to* either *Flank on the* leading *or a* Central *Squadron, how is it performed?*

The Squadrons in *rear* of the *Base* 'Threes About,' and retire till each has got its proper distance, then 'Halt Front,' 'Wheel into Line.'

6 *If an* Oblique Line *is required, how is it formed?*

The Command is given, 'Squadrons Quarter Right' or 'Left;' and after they are 'Halted,' the Deployment is made in the usual way.

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5. *Rules for Movements from Open Column.*

OBSERVATION.—Suppose Right to be in Front.

1 *Give a Rule for forming Line to the Front.*

The *degree* of Wheel is to the *proper Pivot.*

EXAMPLE.—'Form Line to the Front,' 'Troops Half *Left.*'

OBSERVATION.—In all Formations of Line to the Front, the Troops wheel *more* than half, those *next the Base* at least *three quarters*, but the command is 'Half.'

2 *Will the same Rule answer for forming Line to the* Front *on a Troop in* Rear *of you?*

Yes; Troops are wheeled 'Half Left,' and then 'Halt, Threes About.'

3 *And for forming Line to the* Rear *on a Troop in* Rear?

Yes; the command is 'Troops Three Quarters *Left* About;' the Base Troop, '*Left* About.'

4 *What is the Rule for forming Line to the* Rear *on a Troop in* Front?

All in *Rear* of the *Base* are wheeled by *Threes* to the *Reverse* Flank. The Base Troop wheels 'About' to the *Pivot.*

EXAMPLE.—'Form Line to the Rear on the Leading Troop.' 'Threes *Right*;' Leading Troop, '*Left* About Wheel.'

5 *Will the foregoing Rules answer for a Formation on a* Central *Troop?*

Certainly they will.

6 '*Form an Inverted Line to the Front*,' *what is the Rule for this Movement?*

The Leading Squadron is a common Formation to the Front on the Leading Troop: the *Leading* Troops of the *Rear* Squadrons are wheeled to the *Reverse* Flank, and the *Rear* Troops *follow in Column.*

7 '*Form Line to the Left on the New Alignment*,' *what is the Rule?*

If the 'New Direction' is *to* the *Pivot* Flank, *those not entered* form to the *Rear* on the *New Alignment*, by wheeling Threes to the *Reverse* Flank. If the New Direction is to the *Reverse* Flank, they form to the *Front* on the *New Alignment.*

8 '*Rear of the Column to the Front*,' *what is the Rule?*

The Rear Troop first, and each other in *succession*, are wheeled 'Threes' to the *Reverse* Flank—that is, 'Threes *Right.*'

OBSERVATION.—The Flank march must be at an *increased* Pace.

9 *If it be required to bring it to the Front by the* other Flank, *what is the* General Command, *and also the Rule?*

'Rear of the Column to the Front by the *Pivot Flank*,' Troops in succession are wheeled 'Threes' to the *Pivot* Flank.

10 *In forming* Squadrons *from* Troops, Troops *from* Divisions, *and* Divisions *from Threes, what is the Rule?*

The *Inclining* is *to* the *Pivot* Flank.

EXAMPLE.—'Form Squadrons'—'Left Troop *Left* Incline.' 'Form Troops,' 'Second Division (and Fourth) *Left* Incline:' Threes also *incline to* the *Pivot* in forming Divisions.

11 *Diminishing Squadrons to Troops, or Troops to Divisions, what is the Rule?*

The *Pivot* Troops or Divisions 'Halt' and 'Incline' *from* the Pivot.

EXAMPLE.—'Form Troops,' '*Left* Troop Halt *Right* Incline'—'Form Divisions'—'Second Division (and Fourth) Halt *Right* Incline.'

OBSERVATION.—The 1*st* and 3*rd* Divisions are always on the *Right*—the 2*nd* and 4*th* on the *Left* of Troops.

12 *What is the Rule when breaking into Threes from Divisions or Troops?*

Threes Wheel to the *Reverse* Flank.

EXAMPLE.—'Advance by Threes from the *Right*,' 'Threes Right.'

13 '*Enter the New Direction to the Right*' or '*Left*;' *that is, changing the Front of a Column on the Leading Troop; what is the Rule?*

Threes are wheeled *from* the *hand named.*

14 *When from Column of Threes, or Files, you wish to Form to the Rear, to which hand are the Leading Threes or Files to Wheel?*

If the *Right* is in Front, to the *Right* About; if *Left* in Front, *Left* About.

6. *The Base.*

1 *Should Leaders and Markers become thoroughly acquainted with giving and placing the Base?*

They should, as the utmost expedition and exactness are required in placing it: nothing creates greater confusion than when the Base has to shift after part of the Line is formed.

2 *In which Movements is the Base given by the Adjutant and Regimental Marker, and who places them?*

Changes of Position;—Re-forming after Passage of Lines to the Rear; Forming an Open Column and Deployments. They are placed by the Major.

3 *In which Movements by the Regimental Marker and Squadron Marker?*

Forming Close Column, and all Movements from Close Column, Deployments excepted. They are placed by the Adjutant.

4 *In which by the Troop Leaders?*

'Form Line to the Front' from Double Column; 'Inverted Line to the Rear by the Wheel About of Troops;' and forming Line from Echellon of Squadrons, or after Retiring by Alternate Squadrons, or Troops; and Re-forming after Passage of Lines to the Front. They are placed by the Major or Adjutant.

5 '*By the Squadron of Direction Dress;*' '*Alignment on 1st (2nd* or *3rd) Squadron;*' *who gives the Base, and by whom placed?*

Troop Leaders: in the former, *one horse's length* in front of their *Post* in Line, without turning about. They are placed by the Major or Adjutant.

6 *In which Movements is the Base given by a Troop Leader and Squadron Marker?*

All formations of Line from *Open* Column; forming Line to the Right or Left from Double Column; all changes of Front from Line, and 'Countermarch on the Centre.' They are placed by the Squadron Leader.

7 *Which Troop Leader gives the Base for this* last *Movement?*

The Leader on the *Right* of the *Left* Wing.

8 *Who gives the Moving Base in 'Passage of Lines to the Front' or 'Rear;' that is, advancing or retiring by Threes from the Right of Squadrons?*

The Leader of the Squadron of Direction and Adjutant.

9 *For a Column of Troops taking ground by Threes to a Flank?*

The Troop Leader at the *head* of the *Column* and Adjutant.

OBSERVATION.—When a Close Column of Troops takes ground to the *Reverse* Flank by Threes, the Base is given by the Troop Serrefile and Adjutant.

10 *And who for a Column of Squadrons taking ground by Threes to a Flank?*

The Squadron Leader at the *head* of the *Column* and Adjutant.

OBSERVATION.—When a Close Column of Squadrons takes ground by Threes to the Reverse Flank, the Squadron Leaders do not change; the Base is given by the Adjutant and Troop Leader in front of the Pivot of his *leading* Threes; the other Troop Leaders of the Reverse Flank are also in Front, and Dress by the Base.

11 *What Rule is observed by Markers* not *employed in giving the Base?*

They mark the *Outer* Point from the Base of their respective Squadrons.

OBSERVATION.—When *both* Troop Leaders of a Squadron give the Base, the *Marker* of *that* Squadron is unemployed.

12 *What is the Rule for a Troop Leader to post himself when giving the Base?*

His Post is opposite where the Centre of his Troop will *rest* in the *New* Line.

13 *And a Squadron Marker?*

When the *Right* Troop gives the Base, his Post is opposite where the *Right* of it will *rest* in the *New* Line; if the *Left* Troop, where the Left will rest.

14 *In movement No.* 3 *from Close Column, viz.,* '*Form Line to the Left on the* 3*rd Squadron,*' *where is that Marker's Post?*

Opposite where the *Pivot* Flank will rest in the *New* Line; the Regimental Marker *twelve* yards *outside* of him.

15 *Forming an Inverted Line to the* Reverse *Flank on the Heads of Squadrons, where is the Base given?*

In Rear; that is, the *leading* Troop of the *Rear* Squadron.

16 *From Open Column of Troops, forming an Inverted Line to the* Pivot *Flank, the Base seems peculiarly placed?*

Yes, for it is given by the Marker, and the *Leader* of the *Rear* Troop of the Leading Squadron, although it wheels into Line.

17 *In changing Front, which Troop gives the Base?*

If the Change is to the *Right*, the *Right* Troop, if *Right Back*, the Left Troop *of the Line*, or of the *Squadron named*; or *vice versâ*.

18 *Forming Line on the Central part of a Column of Troops, which Troop gives the Base?*

If the Formation is to the Front, the *Leading* Troop, if to the *Rear*, the *Rear* Troop of the Squadron *named*; *unless* a *particular* Troop be named.

19 *In which Formation is the Base to advance three horses' lengths?*

In all, excepting 'Form Line to the Front on the Rear Troop;' 'Form Line to the Rear on the Leading Troop;' and when the Base 'Wheels into Line'—there is, however, one exception to this last Rule, and that is, Movement 13 from Open Column—viz., forming an Inverted Line to the *Pivot* Flank, for the Base 'Wheels into Line' and advances three horses' lengths.

20 *In Deployments, where is the Base placed?*

One horse's length in front of the leading Squadron. The Adjutant in front of the Reverse Flank; Regimental Marker in front of the Pivot Flank.

21 *When should a Marker move out to take up his Post?*

Just time enough to take up his *dressing from the Base before* the *first part* of his *Squadron arrives.* In Deployments he must be sooner; the Marker or Markers *next* the Base, as *soon as it is placed.*

22 *How is a Marker to guard against having to rein back in giving the Base?*

By halting at a point in rear of his Post in the Base; this should be attended to, as reining back causes delay.

23 *What distance should Markers be apart, in giving a Base for the covering of Pivots when forming Column?*

Twelve yards.

7. *Direction and Dressing in Line, Column, and Echellon.*

1 *Which are the most essential things to be attended to during that important Movement, the Advance in Line?*

The Leader of the Squadron of Direction is to lead at a *proper* pace, and in the true *direction*; the Officer of Alignment is to keep exactly *abreast* of him, being *responsible* for preserving the proper Front of the Line; the other Troop Leader dresses by *them*; these form the Base of the Alignment, by which all the other Squadron Leaders dress; the other Troop Leaders dress by their respective Squadron Leaders.

2 *How do Squadron Leaders preserve the proper Intervals?*

They preserve them from *each other*, commencing from the Leader of the Squadron of Direction, and not, as is usually done, by looking to the Flanks of their Squadrons, which must deceive, in consequence of the crowding or opening out of the Files. The Standard Bearer must cover the Squadron Leader; if he cannot, he should tell him so, that the Leader may give a Command or Signal for Inclining.

3 *How is the direction of the Line changed during the Advance?*

The *Officer* of *Alignment increases* or *slackens* his pace as the Commanding Officer orders; the Squadron Leader *circles gradually* into the new Direction; the other Troop Leader *conforms* to the *change*, and all the others *gradually* take up the dressing.

4 *Which Troop Leader is the 'Officer of Alignment?'*

The *Right* Troop Leader, if the Centre or a Squadron of the *Right* Wing directs; if a Squadron of the *Left* Wing, a *Left* Troop Leader.

OBSERVATION.—The Troop Leaders of the Squadron of Direction are to be in front of the third File from the Flanks of the Squadron.

5 *When there is no Standard Bearer, which Guide acts?*

The Right Guide of the Left Troop.

6 *What Instructions may be given on halting a Line?*

The Leader of the Squadron of Direction should *not* halt *himself* until *after* he has given the Command,—his Troop Leaders must halt *in Line* with him, and all other Squadron Leaders *in Line* with the Base; Troop Leaders in Line with their Squadron Leaders; Standard Bearer, or Right Guides of Left Troops and their Coverers should halt *at the prescribed* distance from those in front of them, and the men of each Squadron *in Line with them. All this* must be done *during* the Halt—not *after* it.

7 *But is not that the usual way of halting?*

No; it too often happens that *each* individual of a Line only thinks of *halting his horse*, and *forgets* about *dressing* until afterwards: many *anticipate* the Command, especially near the Centre of Squadrons, or where the Commanding Officer is posted; if dressing *can* be preserved at *any pace*, it is not *impossible* to do so, when halting, *if thought of.*

OBSERVATION.—These Instructions are also applicable to the Halting of Squadrons, or Troops in Column or Echellon.

8 *What have you to say on the Advance of a Close Column of Squadrons?*

The Leader of the Front Squadron directs his Pivot Guide what Points to lead on; all other Pivot Guides keep their proper distance, and cover; Troop Leaders look to their Squadron Leader, and he preserves his position from his Pivot Guide.

8½ *Will these Instructions answer for an Open Column of Squadron?*

Yes, except that a Troop Leader of the leading Squadron rides in front of the Pivot File, and is responsible for Direction and Pace.

9 *What on the Advance of a Column of Troops?*

The Leader of the Troop in front is responsible for the Direction and Pace—his Pivot Guide covers and keeps his distance from him—the other Pivot Guides *cover*, and keep half a horse's length in rear of their Troop Leaders, who preserve the Troop Distance, and cover the 2nd File in front. When the Column retires by 'Threes About,' the Pivot Guides turn about singly, and ride on the Flank of the Rear Rank; Serrefiles are then responsible for *Distance*, the leading one for the *Direction* and *Pace*.

10 *What on the Direct Echellon of Squadrons?*

All Squadron Leaders in Rear of the Leading one look to their respective Squadron Markers for Interval and Distance. The Marker covers and preserves a distance equal to the breadth of a Squadron from the preceding Flank File, making allowance for any opening out, &c., in the Troop that File belongs to. In retiring it is the same, the Squadron Serrefile dressing by and preserving his Interval from the Marker. Dressing is by the Centre of each Squadron.

11 *What on a Direct Echellon of Troops?*

The leading Troop Leader of each Squadron is in Front or Rear of the 2nd File from what was the Flank of the Squadron; the other Leader is in Front or Rear of what was the Centre of the Squadron—the dressing is to that Flank—the Distance, same as in Open Column. The Troop Leader in front is responsible for the *Direction*.

12 *What on Short Echellon?*

In Short Echellon, the Leaders dress by the

Serrefiles of the preceding Squadron, the Squadron Leader preserving the usual Interval. Dressing is by the Centre of each Squadron.

13 *What on the Oblique Echellon of Troops?*

The Leader of the leading Troop is responsible for Pace and Direction, as in Open Column—the other Leaders and inner Guides keep their respective Troops in the proper position—the Guide of the leading Troop of each Squadron leading clear of the outer Flank of the Troop in front of him; the Guides of the Rear Troops covering the 4th or 5th File from the outer Flank. Troop Leaders or Serrefiles preserve about two-thirds the distance laid down for Open Column.

14 *Will these instructions do for an Echellon when Troops are wheeled a quarter only?*

No; the Guide of the leading Troop of each Squadron leads nearly the breadth of the Squadron Interval from the outer Flank; the Guide of the other Troop covers the 1st or 2nd File. The distance between troops is little more than one-third of that for an Open Column. Troop Leaders must be in front of the 3rd or 4th File, as they will be in *line with the Rear Rank* of the *Troop in front* of them.

15 *What is the Rule for dressing in Oblique Echellon?*

If it be formed by a half-wheel from Line, or three-quarters about from Column, the dressing is by the Flank wheeled to; but when the Troops wheel half left from column, the dressing is by the Right; or if half right, by the left, whether the Echellon goes to the Front or Rear.

16 *What on retiring by alternate Squadrons?*

The Serrefile of the 2nd Squadron is responsible for the Direction and Pace of both Lines; his Troop serrefiles with him, give a moving Base for both Lines —the Serrefiles of the Flank Squadrons dress by, and preserve their interval from, the Base. When the retiring

Line halts, all the Serrefiles halt till the next Line comes up, when they move on with it.

OBSERVATIONS.—When there are no Serrefiles, these duties must be performed by the Adjutant, Regimental Marker, and Squadron Markers, the latter acting as Squadron Serrefiles.

17 *What on retiring by alternate Troops?*

The Moving Base is the same as for alternate Squadrons. As the Troops dress by what was the Centre of the Squadron, that Flank man of each Troop covers the Squadron Serrefile, or leads on him.

OBSERVATIONS.—If the halting of each Line is not regulated by Trumpet signal, the Rule is for the Retiring Line to pass the other about 100 yards, and then Halt and Front. The Front Line *must not* go About until the Retiring Line has *fronted*. The Major commands the 2nd Line (even numbers); the Commanding Officer the 1st Line, or Senior Squadron Leader.

18 *When are Squadrons dressed to a Flank?*

When in *Column*, or coming into Line from Threes or Files, excepting when the Command is, 'Halt, Front.' When the Command is Halt, Front, and in all other cases except those specified, Squadrons are dressed by the Centre.

19 *Which do you consider the best way for a Leader to dress his Squadron when in Line?*

The Leaders and Marker being correctly in line with the Base, he should bring the horses' heads of the Front Rank within six inches of the Line formed by the Leader's and Marker's horses' heads, commencing at the Centre. In dressing, he should not call upon the Men by Name, but rather by the Position they hold in the Squadron, as 'Centre of the 2nd Division'—'Centre of the Troop'—'Right of the 1st Division, dress up,' or 'back.'

20 *What Rule is there for Squadron Leaders to give*

the word 'Eyes Front' when dressing their Squadrons in Line?

When the whole Line is dressed at the same time, as in wheeling into Line, the Commanding Officer gives the Command, 'Eyes Front,' repeated by Squadron Leaders; in successive Formations of Line, each Squadron Leader gives it as his Squadron is dressed.

21 *Is the Individual who is responsible for the 'Direction' of a Line, or Column, to have one or two Points to lead on?*

Always two; being as liable to err *with one* as if he *had none.*

22 *What is the difference between 'Dress' and 'Dress up?'*

'Dress' is for a Rank to dress by its own directing Flank; 'Dress up' is for a Rank to move up to and dress by a previously-formed Rank or Line.

23 *In dressing, what degree should the head be turned?*

So as to bring the eye in line with the buttons on the centre of the Jacket.

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8. *Miscellaneous.*

1 *Coming into Line from Oblique Echellon, at what Distance from the New Line should each Troop receive the last Command to wheel?*

At least two horses' lengths.

2 *In Formations of Line from Oblique Echellon, when does the Troop Leader shift from the Centre to the Flank of his Troop?*

When his Troop is wheeled into Echellon, he places himself in front of the 2nd File; *during* the last wheel, he shifts back to the Centre.

3 *If a Column of Troops be required in front of a Flank, or Centre of the Line, how is it formed?*

By forming a Close Column of Squadrons, and then advancing in a Column of Troops.

4 *What are the General Objects of a Close Column?*

To conceal numbers, to form Line to the Front in the quickest manner, and to extend to either Flank, as may be required.

5 *When is diminishing and increasing the front of a Column done by 'Inclining,' and when by 'Wheeling?'*

In *every* case by *Inclining*, except *diminishing* to Threes, or *reducing* Squadrons to Divisions—these are done by wheeling.

6 *Diminishing the Front on the Move, in which cases is the* Body *halted, and in which* not *halted?*

It is *not* halted in any case from Squadrons down to Threes; from Threes down to Single File, in each a momentary halt takes place, but the Squadrons move entire to the supposed Defile.

7 *In which Formations do the Rear Rank Threes or Files check their pace until the Front Rank Three or File next behind them come up abreast of them?*

In all Formations from *Threes* or *Files*, excepting to the Pivot Flank, and the dressing changes to the Rear Rank on the Caution to form.

8 *In Formations to the Reverse Flank from Troops or Divisions, the dressing changes on the Caution to form?*

Yes; and the Leaders shift at the same time.

9 *What is the difference between the* Manège Incline, *and the* Incline *of* Manœuvre?

For the Former, each horse makes *half* a Turn; for the latter, about one-third of a Turn.

10 *In what differs 'Column of Troops to the Right' from 'Troops Right Wheel?'*

In the former, Squadron Leaders give 'Halt,

Dress,' in the latter 'Forward,' when the wheel is completed.

11 *In the Advance of a Line or Echellon, if a Troop meets with obstacles, how is the Leader to act?*

To File from the Right of Threes, or double back a Division, or advance by Threes from the Inner Flank, according to the nature of the obstacle; and as soon as clear of it he will Re-form.

12 *How is a Single Column of Troops to be formed from a Double Column?*

If the Right is to be in Front, the Right Column advances, and the Troops in succession, as they get their distance, wheel Threes Left, and Halt, Front, when in Column.

13 *What is the Rule for giving Commands for Movements from an Inverted Line or Column?*

The Commands are the same as if they stood in their natural order.

14 *How does a Close Column 'Change Front Half Right?'*

The First Squadron is wheeled 'Half Right,' 'Remaining Squadrons Threes Left,' and each Squadron marches straight to the left until its Rear Threes comes in line with the right of the First Squadron; it then receives 'Halt, Front,' 'Forward,' 'Right,' 'Forward,' Halt, Dress.

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9. *Outpost Duty.*

1 *What is an Outlying Picquet?*

A Detachment posted in Front, on the Flanks, or in Rear of Troops in Quarters or Camp, to guard them against a Surprise from the Enemy.

2 *What is an Inlying Picquet?*

A Party in Camp or Quarters, saddled, and

ready to turn out at a moment's notice in support of an Outlying Picquet, if attacked, or for any other purpose.

3 *What are Vedettes?*

Sentinels on Outpost duty.

4 *What is a Patrol?*

A Party sent to visit Vedettes, or to examine roads, woods, or the country lying between the Main Body and the Enemy.

5 *What is a Reconnoitring Party?*

A party sent out secretly to gain information as to the Enemy's Position, Numbers, &c.

6 *What is a Foraging Party?*

A party sent to procure forage—one portion to cut and carry it away, the remainder to protect them. When near the Enemy, it is usual for the Old Picquet to forage, covered by the New Picquet, as soon as the latter is established on its Post.

7 *What is an Ambuscade?*

A party concealed by heights, woods, &c., where the Enemy is expected to pass, and ready to fall on him without a moment's notice.

8 *What is a Coup-de-main?*

An unexpected, bold, and well-directed Attack upon the Enemy.

9 *Which are the most desirable places to post a Picquet?*

In rear of a small hill, wood, or copse, near a bridge or defile.

10 *Why are these considered the most desirable?*

They generally ensure a safe Retreat—hide the Picquet from the Enemy, and, if attacked, a good stand may be made, and thereby delay the enemy's Advance on the Main Body.

11 *If there be natural obstructions, such as Bogs, Dells,*

Broken Ground, &c., in the vicinity of the Picquet, should they, when possible, be placed between it and the Enemy?

They should, and about Carbine Range from the Picquet, as they will serve to obstruct the Enemy's Advance, and render his retreat unsafe.

12 *Which are the best positions for Vedettes?*

Elevated situations during the day—low situations during the night.

13 *At what distance from a Picquet should the Chain of Vedettes be posted?*

This must depend on circumstances; but as a general rule for guidance, from half a mile to a mile.

14 *In posting Vedettes, is it necessary they should be in view of each other?*

Yes; they must see the Vedettes on their right and left, whether belonging to the same Picquet or not.

15 *Why is this necessary?*

In order that nothing may pass between them unseen, and that the signals may be carried along the Chain of Vedettes and communicated to the several Picquets.

16 *Is it necessary that each Picquet should be in view of the Vedettes?*

It is, or, at least in view of some of them; and where this is not the case, a Noncommissioned Officer's Party *is* detached to an Advanced Post, where a view may be had of them.

17 *Should Vedettes be planted at this Post?*

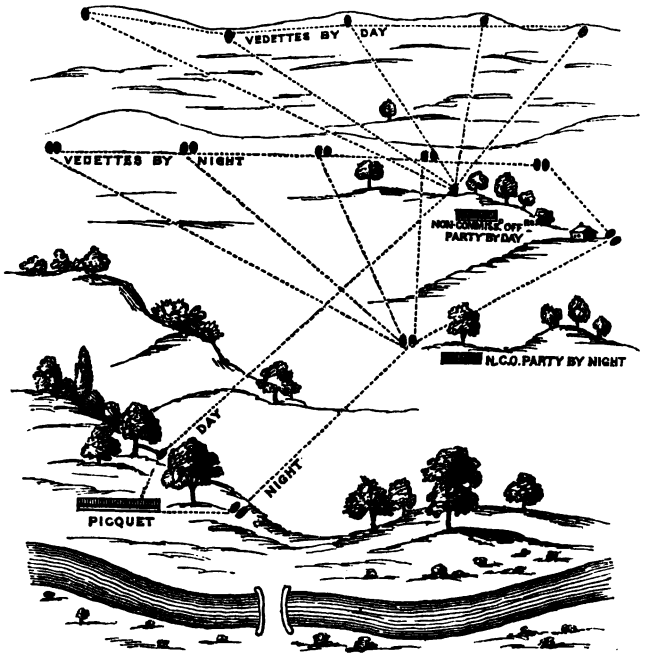
Yes; in view of some of the Chain of Vedettes, and also in view of the Picquet, in order to communicate the Signals of the former to the latter.

18 *What Orders should Vedettes generallg receive?*

To watch carefully all roads or navigable rivers leading towards their Post; also all parts of the country in

their Front by which an Enemy might Advance—what Signals to make—to repeat all Signals of the Vedettes on either Flank, and to continue the Signals until repeated by the Vedettes at the Picquet or Noncommissioned Officer's Post, or those in view next to them.

PICQUET.



19 *Should a Vedette report every Circumstance that occurs in his view, although it may have no reference to the Enemy?*

He should, although apparently of no importance.

20 *Are they to observe the conduct of their comrades?*

Yes; and report any neglect of duty.

21 *Which are the Vedettes' Signals?*

If Cavalry approach, both circle to the Right; if Infantry, both circle to the Left; if Cavalry and Infantry, one circles Right, the other Left; if a small Body approaches, they walk; if a large Body, they trot; if a considerable Body, they gallop.

22 *If posted Single, how is a Vedette to give the Signal of the approach of Cavalry and Infantry?*

By describing a figure of 8; that is, making one circle to the Right, the next to the Left, and so on alternately.

23 *If they require a Party from the Picquet, what is the Signal?*

The Helmet or Chaco is placed on the muzzle of the Carbine, and raised well above the head.

24 *Are Vedettes to fire?*

No; unless suddenly attacked, or after challenging twice and receiving no answer.

25 *If a Vedette gives a Signal by firing, is it to be repeated by the other Vedettes?*

Certainly not, as the report will be sufficient to attract the Officer's attention; other Vedettes may in self-defence be obliged to fire.

26 *How is an Officer to know which Vedette gave the Alarm, when all Vedettes are circling?*

By asking any of them from which side he took it up, and then riding in that direction till he arrives at the Vedette who commenced it.

27 *Should a Vedette move except when giving a Signal?*

He should not during the day, or a bright night, as it must create a false alarm. When the night is dark, or in foggy or snowy weather, it may be deemed advisable to give orders for Vedettes to move singly to their Flanks, meeting those on their right and left half way, thereby preventing any one from passing.

28 *During the night how is intelligence conveyed from the Chain of Vedettes to the Picquet?*

If it be of an urgent nature, by one of the Vedettes riding to the Noncommissioned Officer's Party or Picquet; but if not urgent, by the Patrol.

29 *What precautions should be taken for the Night?*

The Vedettes should be planted double, if not so before; they should be drawn closer to the Picquet and to each other; and if on high ground, they should be posted at the foot of the descent. The Picquet should also shift a little, and Patrols should frequently visit the Vedettes. The same precautions should be taken in foggy or snowy weather.

30 *What is the Duty of Visiting Patrols?*

Besides visiting the Vedettes, they should occasionally patrol beyond them, and when they get as far as they can with safety go, one man should dismount and listen with his ear to the ground, which will enable him to hear at a greater distance the marching of Troops.

31 *As a Vedette cannot see to any great distance at night, on what besides must he depend?*

He must trust a good deal to his hearing, and neither wind nor rain must oblige him to turn his horse from the point where the Enemy is supposed to be.

32 *Are Vedettes, or Guards on an Outpost, to pay any Compliments?*

They are not, of any kind.

33 *Are Vedettes relieved, and by whom?*

They are relieved the same as Sentries, from a Guard, by a Corporal or Sergeant; the Officer is to inspect the Relief going out and coming in.

34 *By whom is a Patrol commanded?*

By a Sergeant, and occasionally by an Officer.

35 *During the Night, or in foggy weather, is the Relief or Patrol to march outside or inside the Chain of Vedettes?*

Inside, to prevent giving alarm along the Line.

36 *What number of men of an Outlying Picquet should be allowed to unbridle at a time?*

If the Post be near the Enemy, only two or three horses should be unbridled at a time for the purpose of feeding, the remainder of the men should be mounted, or standing to their horses. If the Post be less dangerous, half might be unbridled to feed.

37 *What orders should Vedettes receive for their guidance in case they are driven in?*

To retire slowly and skirmishing to a certain place, which should be, if possible, wide of the Picquet Post, to guard it against surprise and give it greater advantage, by leading the Enemy into an Ambuscade.

38 *What should the Picquet do on the first alarm?*

It should instantly mount, and post itself so as to render assistance to the Vedettes, and intercept the Enemy if advancing, or act otherwise as the case may require.

39 *How should a Picquet act if driven in?*

It should retire as slowly as possible, covered by the Vedettes skirmishing, or by other skirmishers if the Vedettes be driven back in disorder. It should take every possible advantage of Bridges, Narrow Passes, &c., to impede the Advance of the Enemy, in order to give the Main Body time to turn out.

40 *To enable the Commander of a Picquet to do this more effectually, what precautionary measures should he take?*

In marching from the Main Body to take up his Post, he should carefully observe the Country over which he marches, make a sketch of it, and note down any parts where a good stand might be made, in order to be prepared to take advantage of them if necessary.

41 *Having taken those notes, and reconnoitred the Country between the Picquet and Vedettes, what should he do next?*

He should form his plans of Defence, Retreat, &c.; to neglect those precautions until he is attacked is to relinquish his greatest chance of success, or cause his own defeat. He should also strengthen his Post by felling Trees, placing pointed stakes, breast-high, at the most assailable points within point-blank Carbine range, and which can be effected with the Farrier's Hatchet, or a Billhook.

42 *What is to be observed in relieving a Picquet?*

Both Officers should accompany the Relief of Vedettes, and hear the Orders of each given over:—after that, the Officer of the Old Picquet will deliver over all Orders of the Post—the Sketch of the Country—with any additional information and advice which his tour of duty may enable him to give.

43 *When a Flag of Truce advances, how are Vedettes to act?*

They are to detain it until the Officer arrives.

44 *If the Officer allows the Flag of Truce beyond the Vedettes, what precautions are to be used?*

The bearer of it must be blindfolded, and his horse led by one of the Picquet—those who accompanied him should be detained at some spot where they cannot make observations as to our Position or Numbers.

45 *What else is to be observed?*

They must be treated with Civility, but no conversation relative to the Armies must be allowed.

46 *What is the duty of an Officer sent with a Flag of Truce to the Enemy?*

He should make all the observations possible as to the Enemy's Post—he directs the Trumpeter who accompanies him to sound constantly as he approaches the Enemy's Vedettes.

47 *If those who accompany him are not allowed beyond the Enemy's Vedettes, what Orders is he to give them?*

To remain quiet, be civil, and not interfere with those left in charge of them until his return.

48 *On the approach of Deserters from the Enemy, how are Vedettes to act?*

If there be more than one, they should be detained till a Party from the Picquet arrives; they are then to advance one by one and give up their Arms to the Party, which will conduct them to the Picquet, or Officer's Quarters who commands the Outposts.

49 *Is it absolutely necessary that explicit and detailed Instructions should be given on Outpost Duty?*

Nothing can be more necessary, as so much depends on each individual clearly knowing his particular duty under every circumstance that may take place.

50 *Should Officers on Outpost Duty be constantly on the alert, and most vigilant?*

Yes: Sir Charles Napier has said, 'An Officer who commands at an Outpost must be eternally on his horse, with a sword in his hand—he should eat, drink, and sleep in his saddle—he has no right to comfort or to rest except all is safe, and that can never be in presence of an active enemy.'

10. *Advanced and Rear Guards, and Side Patrols.*

1 *What proportion should an Advanced Guard bear to the Main Body from which it is detached?*

About one Troop to Three Squadrons.

2 *How is the Advanced Guard formed?*

The Troop sends forward about one-third to its Front, commanded by a Sergeant; this Party sends forward a smaller one, commanded by a Corporal, and from this last Party two men precede the whole.

3 *Is the Rear Guard formed in the same way?*

Yes—in cases of Retreat.

4 *How is a Side Patrol formed?*

On the same principle.

5 *What Distance should these several Parties preserve from each other, and from the Main Body?*

That must depend on circumstances—the nature of the Country, whether hilly, or level; woody, or open; whether marching by day, or by night; in foggy or snowy weather.

6 *Can any General Rules be laid down by which the Distances may be regulated?*

Yes—each Party should be in sight of, or in communication with, the Parties next to them,

and the Distances should, if possible, be such as will allow the Column, after the Enemy is seen, to form, or make Dispositions for Attacking or Retiring.

7 *How are Distances preserved?*

As the Main Body regulates the rate of March, Guards and Patrols must preserve their several Distances and Intervals from it — that is to say, the Advanced Guard from its Rear, the Rear Guard from its Front, and Side Patrols from their Inner Flank.

8 *If an Advanced Guard or Patrol is attacked, how is it to act?*

It should fall back as slowly as possible, skirmishing, or otherwise impeding the Enemy's progress.

9 *When an Advanced Party is driven in, should it fall back direct on its support?*

No—it must keep on one or both sides of it, to allow the Support to charge the Enemy.

10 *If an Advanced Guard or Flank Patrol be driven in, must it, if possible, keep clear of the Column?*

It must, to save the Column from the Enemy's Fire, to prevent Confusion, and allow the Column to act against the Enemy.

11 *Mention some of the Duties of the Advanced Parties and Side Patrols.*

To take advantage of every height to look around them, to examine Villages and Woods, and make inquiry from the Peasantry as to Roads, Villages, and the Movements of the Enemy—sending in Reports from time to time.

12 *If the Advanced File observe anything which should be reported, how do they act?*

One of the two rides back to the Officer commanding the Guard or Patrol, and makes the Report direct to him, to prevent misunderstanding, which might arise from the Report being passed from Party to Party.

13 *Is he to ride back without acquainting the Corporal of the Party from which he is detached?*

No; he must first report to him, and the Corporal sends a man to replace him until he returns.

14 *If the Advanced File unexpectedly falls in with the Enemy, and there is not time to report, how are they to act?*

One man fires, and both fall back on the Corporal's Party.

15 *How should the rest of the Advanced Guard act?*

Form a Chain of Skirmishers, with a Support.

16 *How is an Advanced Guard or Flank Patrol to examine Farm Yards, or small Thickets?*

A File of men, or more, is sent from the Corporal's or Sergeant's Party — half remain outside with Cocked Carbines—the others ride in, but must not dismount, except under very peculiar circumstances.

17 *How do they examine Lanes or Side Roads?*

A File of men is sent to a certain point, from which a view may be obtained, where they post themselves as Vedettes, and remain till the head of the Column arrives, when they rejoin their Party.

18 *What additional Precautions should be taken when marching at Night, or in Foggy or Snowy Weather?*

Links of Communication should be formed between the different Parties, by single Dragoons following, and within view of, each other.

19 *In passing through Villages, what Precautions should be taken?*

The Corporal's Party should send forward two or more men to assist the Advanced File in patrolling the streets and outskirts; this done, the remainder of the Advanced Guard file through, with a Rank on each side, to watch the houses opposite, to discover armed parties of the Enemy if concealed therein.

Side Patrol

20 *If a Flank Patrol meets with a Wood, how is it to act?*

Each of its three Parties sends forward some men to form a Line in Skirmishing Order the whole breadth of the Wood, when possible, the Flank File riding outside the Wood; in this Order they advance through it, followed by the Supports.

21 *Should Flank Patrols and the Advanced Guard have, when possible, a view of each other?*

They should, in order that they may be able to discover Parties of the Enemy lying concealed between them.

22 *What are the duties of a Rear Guard during a Retreat?*

Not to allow the Enemy to approach the Column unperceived, and to prevent him, when in view, from coming too close to make observations or an attack; when he is not in view, heights should be mounted to gain a good view to the Rear.

23 *If the Enemy follows with a strong Force, what may the Rear Guard do to prevent him from coming too near?*

The Corporal's Party should join the Sergeant's, and form a division to the *Rear*—the Officer's Party should also form to the Rear—they then follow, on the principle of 'Retiring by Alternate Troops.'

24 *How can that be done on a Road, or in Narrow Places?*

When the Officer's Party has double distance from the Column, he puts it Threes about, and trots up to the ordinary distance, Halts, and Fronts,—when the Sergeant sees him fronted, he puts his Division about, trots up to his proper distance from the Officer, Halts, and Fronts; then the Officer puts his about, and so on, alternately. The File of Men in the Rear move with, and keep their Distance from the Sergeant's Division.

25 *When the Column halts, how does the Rear Guard act?*

Its different Parties face to the Rear.

26 *On ordinary occasions on Home Service, how should an Advanced Guard be formed for two or three Squadrons?*

Two men in front, with Carbines advanced, a Corporal 50 yards in rear of them, two men 100 yards in rear of the Corporal, four men 100 yards in rear of them, and 100 yards in front of the Column.

27 *And a Rear Guard?*

As a Rear Guard, on such occasions, is intended to prevent Stragglers from falling to the Rear, a Sergeant and two men should be 150 yards from the Column, two men 100 yards in rear of the Sergeant, a Corporal 50 yards in rear of them, and two men 50 yards in rear of the whole. Those Distances will allow any man, who is obliged to dismount, time to mount before the Corporal comes up to him; if not, the Corporal must remain with him, if a Noncommissioned Officer was not left in charge of him when he got leave to fall out.

28 *What other Irregularities should a Rear Guard prevent?*

Allow no man who falls out to drink liquor, and oblige them to rejoin the Column at a steady pace.

11. *Skirmishing.*

1 *What is the object of Skirmishing?*

Either to gain time, watch the Movements of the Enemy, keep him in check, or prevent him from approaching so close to the Main Body as to annoy the Line of March.

2 *Are Mounted Skirmishers formed in one Rank or two?*

Generally in one, each Rear Rank man on the *left* of his Front Rank man.

3 *When are they in two Ranks?*

Retiring across ravines, or rivers, it is considered that two Ranks are best.

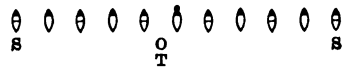
4 *When this is ordered, which Rank retires* first?

The Front Rank; the Ranks afterwards pass each other bridle-hand to bridle-hand.

5 *Advancing in Line or Echellon, how are Skirmishers posted?*

About 150 to 200 yards in Front of the Regiment, and Outflanking it 80 to 100 yards. Retiring, they are posted in the same manner in Rear (fig. 1).

Fig. 1.



O, officer; T, trumpeter; S, sergeant; ◊ rear rank; ◊ front rank.

6 *Taking ground to a Flank in Column, how are they posted?*

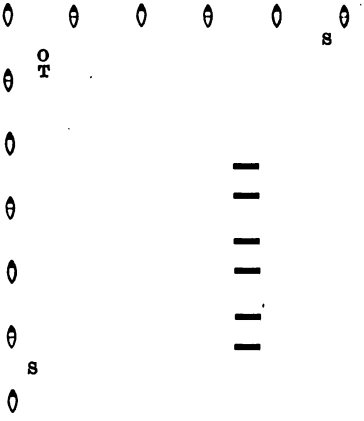
About 150 yards from the Column, on its Pivot Flank (fig. 2).

Fig. 2.

7 *When Advancing in Open Column from either Flank?*

They are in Front of the Column, and on its Pivot Flank (fig. 3).

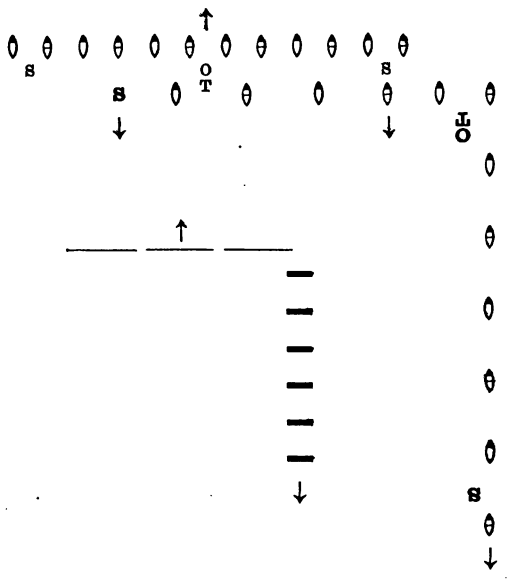
Fig. 3.



8 *When Retiring in Open Column?*

In Rear of the Column, and on its Pivot Flank (fig. 11).

Fig. 11.



9 *Advancing in Double Column?*

In Front; or, in Front and on the Directing Flank.

Observations.—At Regimental Field Drills, when a Commanding Officer considers it advisable to depart from any of those Rules, the Officer commanding the Skirmishers should be told how to place them, as he cannot always know where the imaginary Enemy is supposed to be.

10 *Who commands the Skirmishers?*

A Subaltern near the Centre, assisted by a Sergeant near each Flank ($\frac{O}{T}$, S S, fig. 1).

11 *When covering the Front and Flank next the Enemy of a Column, where is the Officer's Post?*

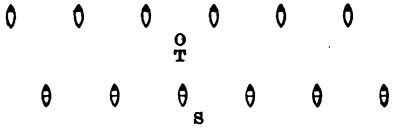
At the Angle, where he can direct and com-

mand both Wings. That is also his Post if the Column is retiring ($\frac{O}{T}$, fig. 3).

12 *When the Skirmishers retire in two Ranks, where is the Officer's Post?*

He remains with the Rank next the Enemy, a Sergeant takes the other ($\frac{O}{T}$, S, fig. 4).

Fig. 4.



13 *What are the Distances and Intervals?*

Files, about 20 yards apart. Ranks, when there are two, 40 to 50 yards asunder.

14 *Which are the Commands?*

To Retire, 'About'—to face the Enemy, 'Front'—to gain ground to a Flank, 'Right' or 'Left Turn,' or 'Right' or 'Left Incline'—to change front, 'Right' or 'Left Shoulders;' each accompanied by a wave of the Sword, indicating the direction.

OBSERVATION.—It should be impressed on the minds of Skirmishers, that they are expected to be able to conform to all movements or changes of the Regiment without a Command or Signal.

15 *What sounds are there for Skirmishers?*

'Skirmishers out,' 'Skirmishers in,' 'Commence Firing,' 'Cease Firing.'

16 *What other Sounds are necessary?*

'Right' or 'Left Turn,' 'Right' or 'Left Incline,' 'Right' or 'Left Pursue' and 'Rally.'

17 *Can those Sounds be simplified, so as to be easily understood, and by that means prevent mistakes?*

Yes, by adopting two simple G's as distinguishing sounds; that is, one G to denote Right, two G's Left.

18 *How will those simplify the Sounds?*

One G preceding 'Turn,' is 'Right Turn;' two G's preceding 'Rally' or 'Turn,' is, 'On the Left Rally' or 'Left Turn.' One G by itself is 'Right Incline;' two G's, 'Left Incline.'

19 *When 'Commence Firing' sounds, how do they act?*

One man of each File halts, takes a deliberate aim, and fires; his Comrade is not to fire till he re-loads; and this is to be observed throughout the skirmishing—both must not be unloaded at the same time. Wherefore, when in File, the man in Rear must give a low word, Ready, when he is Capping, as a caution for his Comrade in front to fire.

20 *On the Command or Sound, 'Cease Firing,' what is done?*

The Firing ceases, and those who are unloaded load.

21 *When 'Skirmishers in' sounds, how do they act?*

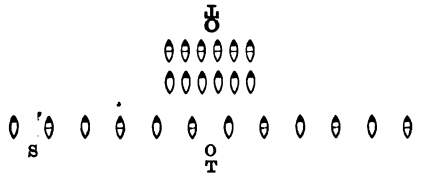
They retire at a Trot to their respective Squadrons, unless the Line advances, in which case they draw together opposite the Intervals joining their respective squadrons as they pass, or Rally in rear as a support to pursue if the charge is successful; or to cover the retreat if not, as may be ordered.

22 *When the Rally sounds, how do they form?*

The Officer posts himself at the point of

formation with his Sword raised, and the men form on him, facing the Enemy. (Fig. 9.)

Fig. 9.



23 *How is a Line of Skirmishers relieved?*

The new Skirmishers extend at least one hundred yards in rear of the Old Line, and then trot forward; the old Skirmishers then retire.

24 *Is there an Order as to which side they fire?*

Skirmishers are only to fire to the Front and Left: in firing to the Front, the muzzle of the Carbine must be to the left of the horse's head.

25 *When Advancing, how do they act?*

Each man halts, fires to his Front, then trots up in line and loads.

26 *When in File, with the Enemy on their Left?*

Each man halts, fires to his Left, trots up to his place and loads.

27 *If the Enemy be on their Right?*

Each man halts, turns to his Right, and fires to his Front, then turns to his Left, trots up and loads.

28 *When Retiring in one Line, how do they act?*

They follow the Line or Column at a steady pace, each man halts, turns to his Left, and fires to his Left, then turns to his Right, trots up and loads.

29 *If they Retire in two Ranks?*

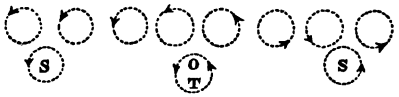
The Rank next the Enemy is not to fire till

the other is capping, and has given the caution, Ready. When it fires, it goes about, trots till clear of the other Rank, and then commences to load.

30 *When the Line or Column halts, are Skirmishers to halt also?*

No; their horses must be kept in motion, by circling to the Left, to avoid becoming a fixed object for the Enemy (fig. 8); and when they halt to fire, they should face him, the horse presenting a less object in that position than sideways.

Fig. 8.



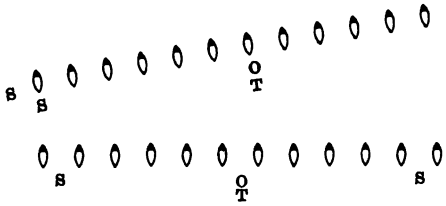
31 *If Skirmishers are protected by a Wall, is it necessary to circle?*

It is not.

32 *How does a Line of Skirmishers change Front?*

If the change is on the Flank, the Sergeant and man on the Flank place themselves in the new direction, giving a Base; the others conform to it. (Fig. 5.)

Fig. 5.

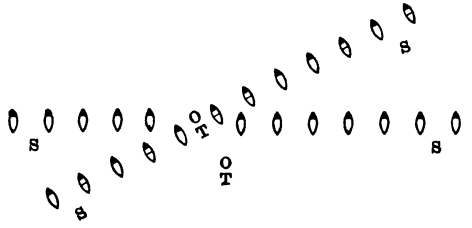


33 *If the Change be on the Centre?*

The Officer and a man give the Base; then

one Flank advances, the other retires, and both align themselves with the Base. (Fig. 6.)

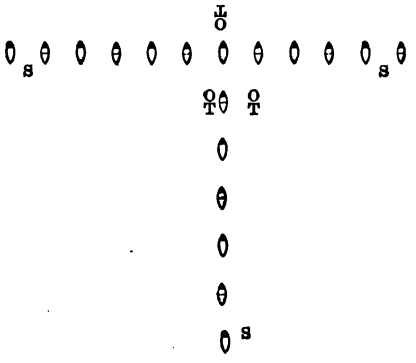
Fig. 6.



34 *How do Skirmishers in Line cover the Flank and Front of a Column advancing?*

The Officer posts himself in front of the man he intends to be at the Angle; they give a base for the flankers to cover on. (Fig. 7.)

Fig. 7.



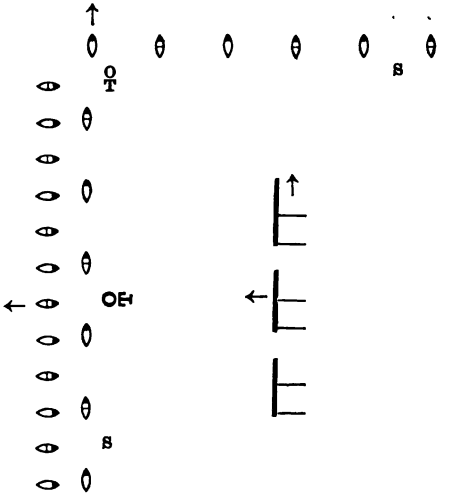
35 *From this Column Line is formed to the Front; how do the Skirmishers form Line?*

The Skirmishers in front are placed; the Flankers form on them.

36 *If the Column wheels into Line?*

They are all turned to that Front, and Line is formed on the Flankers. (Fig. 10.)

Fig. 10.



37 *How do Skirmishers in Line cover the Flank and Rear of a Column retiring from the Right or Left of the Line?* (Fig. 11, p. 70.)

They turn to, and retire from the same Flank.

38 *From this Column Line is formed to the Rear?*

The Skirmishers turn about, and form on those who covered the Rear of the Column.

39 *What means to 'Pursue?'*

When the Charge is successful, and the Enemy

retreats in disorder, a Squadron or Troop is sent in pursuit of them, each man acting independently.

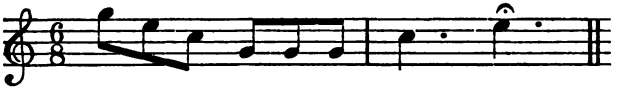
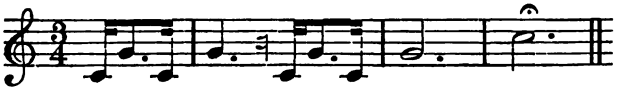
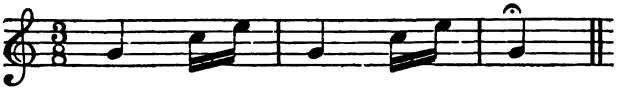
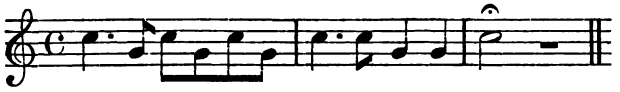
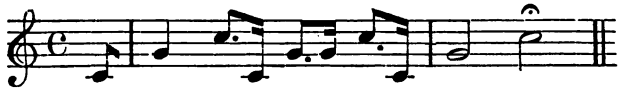
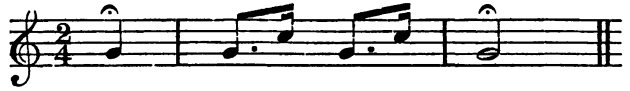
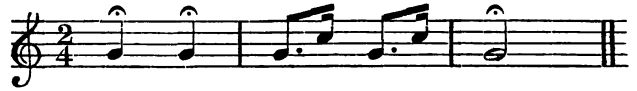
40 *If the Skirmishers who have rallied previous to a Charge are required to pursue, what is the Sound?*

'Pursue;' but if a Troop or Squadron is intended to Pursue, then 'Right Pursue' or 'Left Pursue' will sound.

41 *How are they to tell whether it is to be a Squadron or Troop?*

In a Brigade it is a Squadron, in the case of a Single Regiment it is a Troop.

Trumpet Sounds.

1. *Skirmishers Out.*

2. *Skirmishers In.*

3. *Commence Firing.*

4. *Cease Firing.*

5. *Rally.*

6. *Right Turn.*

7. *Left Turn.*

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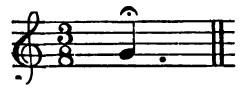
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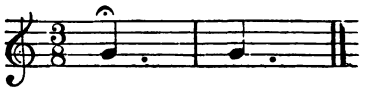
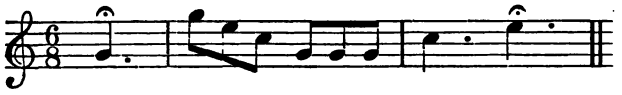

10. *Right Squadron Pursue.*

11. *Left Squadron Pursue.*

12. *Annul.*

13. *Forward or Advance.*

12. *Dismounted Service.*

1 *If a Squadron is required to act on Foot where the Horses could not go, how is it dismounted?*

On the Command, 'With Carbines prepare to dismount,' the Leaders and Front Rank advance a horse's length; after a pause, the Leaders and Centres of Threes advance a horse's length; Lefts of Threes, passage half-a-yard to the Right, and Flanks of Threes spring, unstrap, and shift the Carbine to the near side, and prepare to dismount.

2 *And on the Command, 'Dismount?'*

The Flanks of Threes dismount and lead up their horses to the Centres, giving them hold of the Reins—then step a Pace to the Front, and hook up their Swords, and Trail Arms.

3 *How do they form?*

On the Caution, 'Front form,' the Rear Rank face outwards; on the Command, 'March,' the Front Rank moves in quick time to the Front, and when clear of the Leader's horses they close to the Centre and halt; the Rear Rank moves in double time round the Flanks of the Squadron, and each man forms in Rear of his Front Rank man.

4 *By whom are the Squadron and Troop Leader's' Horses held?*

The Marker holds the Squadron Leader's, Troop Serrefile the Troop Leader's.

5 *When ordered to enter a Wood, Copse, or Bog, to skirmish, how do they act?*

One Troop is ordered to Advance and 'Extend to skirmish;' the other follows as a 'Support.'

6 *What are the Intervals and Distances?*

These must depend on the nature of the ground; but as a general rule—Interval between Files, 8 to 10 paces; distance between Ranks, 20 to 30 paces; and from Skirmishers to Support, 100.

7 *Which are the Commands for Skirmishers?*

To retire, 'About' — to face the Enemy, 'Front'—to gain ground to a Flank, 'Right' or 'Left Turn,' or 'Right' or 'Left Incline.'

8 *Are dismounted Skirmishers to take advantage of the Shelter of Trees, Ditches, &c.?*

Yes; and when halted to kneel or lie down.

9 *At the Command, 'Commence firing,' how do the Skirmishers act?*

Each Front Rank man kneels, takes a deliberate Aim, and fires independently, and loads as quickly as possible.

10 *Do the Rear Rank then advance?*

Yes; they run forward 20 or 30 paces beyond the Front Rank, and kneel or lie down; when the Front Rank are loaded they give a low word, 'Ready,' and the Rear Rank fires and loads — the Front Rank running forward.

11 *What is done when retiring?*

Nearly the same, but the Rank which fires runs to the Rear, and then loads.

12 *And what when Stationary, as at a Ditch or Wall?*

They form a Rank entire, each Rear Rank man about One Pace on the left of his Front Rank man, to protect each other.

13 *Is it necessary for one of the two to be always loaded?*

Certainly; no man is to fire at any time until his Comrade gives him the Command, 'Ready,' and which he must not do until he is capping.

14 *In Advancing or Retiring, is it necessary that they should pass close to each other?*

It is, and then get as nearly in Front or Rear of each other as the nature of the ground will admit of.

15 *When the Support has returned, and is within twenty or thirty Yards of the Horses, what is done?*

It is Halted and Fronted, and the Skirmishers rally on it; before closing in, the Rear Rank gets in Front, if not already there, so that when Fronted the Ranks will be in their proper places.

16 *What Commands are then given?*

'Right-about Face,' 'File to your Horses,' when the Rear Rank faces outwards. On the Command, 'March,' the Rear Rank moves in double, the Front Rank in quick time, each man to his horse.

17 *The Flanks of Threes being in front of their Horses, what is done?*

The Centres of Threes move forward a horse's length, and the Flanks of Threes prepare to Mount; and on the Command, they mount, and dress up to the Centres —the Rear Rank takes Close Order, and the Carbines are strapped.

18 *How are Skirmishers to attack a Bridge or Narrow Pass?*

As they approach it, they close inwards and run quickly on the point of attack—the Support having extended, Skirmish to cover the Advance.

19 *If the Bridge be taken and crossed, what is done?*

The Skirmishers extend, and the Support rallies and follows.

20 *In Retiring, how do they act?*

The Support crosses the Bridge and extends to skirmish—the Skirmishers then rally close to the Bridge, cross it, and extend as before.

21 *How is a Line of Skirmishers relieved by the Support?*

The Support extends on its own ground and then runs forward; the Old Line retires, and rallies in Rear as a Support.

22 *If the Skirmishers are retiring when the Relief takes place?*

The Support, when extended, kneel or lie down till the Old Skirmishers pass them to the Rear.

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13. *Brigade Movements.*

1 *What is a Brigade of Cavalry?*

Two or more Regiments acting together.

2 *What is a Division of Cavalry?*

Two or more Brigades.

3 *How is a Division or Brigade generally formed for an Attack or Charge?*

In three distinct bodies, one behind the other, called the First Line, Support, and Reserve.

4 *In Manœuvring, are they also formed in three distinct bodies?*

As the manœuvring of Cavalry is generally preparatory to the Charge or Attack, it is usually formed in two or three Lines when the numbers will admit of it.

5 *How may a single Regiment practise this?*

By forming four or six Squadrons in Single Ranks.

6 *Is it advisable that this should be done occasionally?*

There can be no better practice for Cavalry Officers than that of working the Support or Reserve—

working a First Line is simple, but to get the Second and Third Lines to conform to the First Line, in the *quickest* and *most simple* manner, requires both practice, and a thorough knowledge of Field Movements.

7 *What is the First Line?*

The Front Line of a Division or Brigade.

8 *What is the Support?*

The Centre, or Second Line, or Body.

9 *What is the Reserve?*

The Rear, or Third Body.

10 *How is the Support generally formed?*

In Line, or Regimental Double Columns.

11 *How is the Reserve generally formed?*

In Regimental Double or Close Columns.

12 *What distance is considered necessary between the First Line and Support?*

About 400 yards.

13 *Why is so much Distance necessary?*

To prevent the Support from being affected by the confusion into which the First Line gets, if obliged to retreat after a Charge.

14 *And what distance between the Support and Reserve?*

The same as between the First Line and Support.

15 *What rule is to be observed by the Support and Reserve when the First Line charges?*

They pull up to a walk, and continue at that pace if the charge proves a failure, until the First Line has cleared the front of the Support. If the charge be successful and the First Line halts, or continues advancing, the Support and Reserve must regain their proper distance from it.

16 *If the Attack be against Infantry or Artillery, should the Distances be the same as in an Attack against Cavalry?*

No; 200 yards is considered sufficient; for if the Attack is not successful, the Infantry or Artillery *would not pursue*, and the second Line should strike its blow as soon as possible after the first Line had failed.

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14. *The Base in Brigade Movements.*

1 *Is the Base given for the formation of the first Line of a Brigade the same as for a single Regiment?*

It is; when, however, a Squadron of the 2nd Regiment coming into the new Line is formed, a Base for that Regiment is given by it, and the Markers of the original Base return to their places. The same rule is to be observed by a 3rd Regiment.

2 *How is the Base for a second Regiment coming into Line taken up from the original Base?*

The Adjutant posts himself opposite the Flank of the 1st Regiment, and in line with the original Base; a Marker places himself the breadth of the interval from the Adjutant, and aligns himself with the Adjutant and the original Base; the second point of the new Base is then placed by the Adjutant or Major.

3 *If the second or third Regiment coming into line enters where the Centre of the Regiment will rest?*

The Adjutant marks the Point of Entry for his Regiment, and is afterwards replaced by the Regimental Marker, to enable him to proceed with the head of his Regiment to give the Base when Line is formed.

4 *In the movements of a Brigade or Division in two Lines, are Bases given in the same way and by the same individuals as for a single Regiment?*

They are, with a few exceptions.

5 *By whom is the Base given in the following movements, viz. Forming Contiguous Close Columns—Forming a line of Close Columns at deploying distance, and changing the Front of a line of Contiguous Close Columns?*

By the Adjutant and Regimental Marker of the Base Regiment. Adjutants and Regimental Markers mark for the formation of the other Regiments.

6 *Who gives the Base for the Covering of Pivots in forming a Mass of Columns, and changing the front of a Mass of Columns?*

The Regimental Marker and Squadron Marker of the Squadron at the head of the Regiment giving the Base.

7 *Who places the Base in a Brigade?*

The Brigade Major, and in his absence the Adjutant of the Regiment giving the Base.

8 *Is the Base for a second Line given in the same way as for a first Line?*

It is, but all the Markers face the first Line until the Brigade Major gives a signal to them for turning about after he has dressed them.

9 *If the Support is not of the same strength as the first Line?*

In every case the centre of the Support should be exactly in rear of the centre of the first Line.

10 *How is the Base for the Support placed parallel to the first Line, and in the true perpendicular position?*

The Base for the first Line is the only fixed object by which both these essential things can be regulated.

11 *If the point of Entry for the Support be the centre of the new Line?*

The Brigade Major marks that point, and is afterwards replaced by the Adjutant of the leading Regiment when it arrives near that point.

12 *How is the Moving Base given for a Line of three or more Regiments?*

A Squadron of direction is named in a central Regiment and becomes the *Brigade Base*—in each of the other Regiments the Squadron on its *inward* Flank will be the Base for that Regiment. The Squadron Leader of each Regimental Base looks to the Brigade Base and conforms to it; all other Squadron Leaders look to their own Regimental Base and dress by it.

13 *Who Superintends these moving Bases?*

The Brigade Major the Base for the Brigade—the Major or Adjutant of each Regiment, the Regimental Base—he rides in front of the inner flank File.

14 *If a Line of three Regiments advance or retire by Threes from the Right of Squadrons, or in Columns of Troops from the Right or Left of Regiments, where is the Moving Base given?*

In the Centre, by the Adjutant of that Regiment and a Squadron or Troop Leader; the Adjutants of the Flank Regiments should preserve their distance from the Base when in Columns of Troops.

15 *If the Line be re-formed to the Front from those Columns, where is the Base given?*

In the Centre, by the Squadron or Troop which directed.

16 *And if the Line is re-formed to the Rear?*

The Base is given by the first Regiment; that is, the Regiment on the Right of the Line, if Right in front: or by the Regiment on the Left of the Line, if Left in front.

17 *If Double Columns from the Centre of Regiments advance or retire, who gives the Base?*

As it must be intended to re-form the line to the Front, the Base is given by the Centre Column.

18 *Why not form Line to the Right or Left from those Double Columns?*

If that was intended, the Double Column should have been from the Centre of the Line instead of the Centre of Regiments.

19 *If a Brigade advances or retires in Echellon of Regiments, which Squadron of each Regiment directs?*

The Centre Squadron of the leading Regiment —the Squadron on the Inner Flank of the others; that is, the Flank next the leading Regiment.

20 *If the Brigade retires by alternate Regiments?*

The Centre Squadron of the Centre Regiment —the Squadron on the Inner Flank of the others directs. But if there be an even number of Regiments, the Squadron on the Inner Flank of each directs. The Inner Flank is that next the Centre of the Brigade when in Line.

21 *A Brigade in Line, for Review, where is the Base given for the correct Dressing of the Officers and Men?*

In the Centre.

22 *And when the Ranks take order?*

The Dressing is to the same point.

23 *How is the Base given for the Rear Rank and what Markers are employed?*

The Squadron Marker of the Squadron of Direction marks where the left of the Rear Rank of that Squadron will rest, and the Regimental Marker where its Right will rest—these form the Base. The flank Squadron Markers of the Line mark where the right and left of the Line will rest—all four face the Rear Rank, raise their Swords, and are dressed by the Brigade Major or Adjutant of the Regiment giving the Base.

15. *Commands in Brigade.*

1 *How are the Regiments of a Brigade designated?*

The same as Squadrons; they are numbered from right to left of the Line—'First Regiment,' 'Second Regiment,' &c.

2 *When the Brigade stands in two Lines?*

Each Line is numbered from right to left, and become 'First Regiment of First Line,' &c., 'First Regiment of Second Line,' &c.

3 *How does a Brigadier or Officer commanding a Brigade usually communicate the General Caution or Command to a Brigade?*

He is accompanied by an Officer from each Corps as Aide-de-Camps, whom he sends to the several Officers commanding Regiments with it.

4 *How do Regimental Commanders then act?*

They immediately announce the Brigade Movement to be performed, and then give the General Caution or Command for the Regiment.

EXAMPLE.—Suppose a Brigade of three Regiments in Line receiving the Order, 'The Brigade will change Front to the Right, 1st Regiment by Echellon—2nd Regiment by Threes—3rd Regiment by Column of Troops, Right in Front;' after repeating or announcing as much of this Command as has reference to themselves, Commanding Officers give the Regimental Command as follows:—'1st Regiment, change Front to the Right;' '2nd Regiment, by Threes change Position to the Right;' 3rd Regiment, 'Advance in Column of Troops from the Right.'

5 *Is it absolutely necessary for Officers commanding Corps to announce the Brigade Movement?*

It is—to enable Leaders and Markers to per-

form their several parts correctly; and although it may occasion a little delay, it prevents much confusion and many mistakes which would otherwise occur.

6 *When may the Commander of a Brigade give the General Command himself, instead of communicating it through his Aide-de-Camps?*

When a Brigade of not more than four Regiments stands in contiguous Close Columns, or in a Column in Mass, as his own voice will then be sufficiently loud; but Officers commanding Regiments must repeat it in an audible voice.

7 *After the General and Preparatory Commands are given and repeated by Squadron Leaders, if the Brigade is not on the move at the time, how is it put in Motion?*

The Trumpeter who accompanies the Officer commanding the Brigade sounds the Pace, which is repeated by a Trumpeter of each Regiment, and by Squadron Leaders; the Field Trumpeter should then give a Trumpet signal for 'March,' which should be repeated by a Trumpeter of each Corps, and by Squadron Leaders.

8 *Are Regimental Trumpeters to repeat any but Brigade Calls—that is, those sounded by the Field Trumpeter?*

They are not; Squadron Trumpeters are not to repeat any Call in a Brigade, unless ordered to do so.

9 *How are the Calls sounded by the Field Trumpeter to be distinguished from those of the Regimental Trumpeters?*

They are the only Calls sounded on a Bugle.

PART THE THIRD.

1. *Artillery Terms and Distances.*

1 *What is a Brigade of Artillery?*

Two or more Troops of Horse Artillery, or Field Batteries working, or brigaded together.

2 *What is a Troop of Horse Artillery?*

The Establishment is 6 Pieces of Ordnance, viz., 4 Six Light Pounders and 2 Howitzers.

3 *What is Half a Troop?*

Three Guns, with their Detachments.

4 *What is a Field Battery?*

A Company of Foot Artillery, with 6 Guns and their Ammunition Waggons.

5 *What is a Half or Demi-Battery?*

Three Guns; or if the Battery is only 4 Guns, the Demi-Battery is two Guns with their Waggons.

6 *What is a Division?*

Two Guns, with their Detachments or Waggons.

7 *What is a Subdivision?*

In Horse Artillery, One Gun with its Detachment; in Foot Artillery, One Gun with its Waggon.

8 *What is a Detachment?*

The Mounted Noncommissioned Officers and Gunners attached to each Gun of Horse Artillery. The Gunners of each Gun of a Field Battery are also called a Detachment.

9 *Where is the Detachment posted when mounted?*

One horse's length in front, or rear, or on either flank of the Gun; and may be shifted from one post to another by the Commands, 'Detachments Rear,' 'Front,' 'Right,' or 'Left.'

10 *Is there an Ammunition Waggon attached to each Piece of Ordnance?*

There is—it is numbered off with the Gun, but in Horse Artillery it is not considered as part of a Subdivision, and may be detached from it; when with the Gun, it conforms to its movements.

11 *In the Field Battery, is it considered part of the Subdivision?*

It is, the same as the Detachment is in Horse Artillery, and cannot be detached from it. It is posted on either flank, or in front or rear of the Gun, by the Commands, 'Waggon Right,' 'Left,' 'Front,' or 'Rear.'

12 *What is a Column of Subdivisions?*

In Horse Artillery, it is a Column of Single Guns, with the Detachment on either flank, or in front or rear of the Gun; if the Waggon is attached, it is on the Reverse Flank. In the Field Battery, it is also a Column of Single Guns, with their Waggons on the Reverse Flank.

13 *What is a Column of Route?*

A Column of Subdivisions, with the Waggon in front or rear of the Gun.

14 *What is a Column of Divisions?*

A Column two Guns abreast, with their Detachments or Waggons, the latter in rear of the Guns.

15 *What is a Column of Half Troops or Half Batteries?*

A Column three Guns abreast, with their Detachments or Waggons, the latter in rear of the Guns.

16 *What are the two parts of a Gun called?*

The Gun and Limber.

17 *What is 'Limber up?'*

Securing the two parts together.

18 *What is 'Laying' a Gun?*

To place it in such a position that the Shot may reach the object which it is intended to strike.

19 *What is the 'Range' of a Piece of Ordnance?*

'The Space passed over by its shot; or the distance from the Piece to the first graze of the shot.'

20 *What is 'Point Blank Range?'*

'The Range obtained by laying the Piece without elevation; or with its bore parallel to the plane on which it is fired.'

21 *What is 'Line of Metal Range?'*

'The Range obtained by laying a Gun at an object by means of the sights.'

22 *What is the 'Extreme Range?'*

The final spot which a shot reaches.

23 *What does 'Right' or 'Left Reverse' mean?*

That each Gun and each Detachment, or Waggon, is to wheel about on its own ground, the one independent of the other.

24 *What does 'Right' or 'Left take Ground' mean?*

That each Gun and each Detachment, or Waggon, whether in front, or rear, or on the flank of the Gun, wheels to the right or left independently. It corresponds with Right or Left Turn in the Cavalry.

25 *When is Right or Left Wheel given?*

When the Gun and Detachment, or Waggon, wheel together as one body; or when a Division, Half-Troop, or Demi-Battery, wheels entire; or when a Gun *followed* or *preceded* by its Detachment, or Waggon, wheels to the right or left.

OBSERVATION. — The same explanation answers for 'Shoulders Forward;' and the difference between them is the same as in Cavalry, one being on a *fixed*, the other on a *moveable* Pivot.

26 *What does 'Wheel Up' mean?*

When a Column of Subdivisions, Divisions, Half-Troops, or Half-Batteries, is to move to a flank in Line, the order is 'Right,' or 'Left wheel up.' It is the same as 'Wheel into Line.'

27 *What is the Pivot on which a Gun, or Waggon, turns in wheeling?*

The Fore-Wheels.

28 *What is the Pivot on which a Gun and Detachment wheels?*

The Gun.

29 *What is the Extent of a Troop or Field Battery in Line?*

The Troop, 85 Yards; the Battery, 78 Yards.

30 *And from Front to Rear of a Troop in Column of Subdivisions, Detachments in Front or Rear?*

About 140 Yards; Detachments on a Flank, 96 Yards.

31 *From Front to Rear of a Battery in Column?*

A Column of Route, 177 Yards; Subdivisions or Divisions, 87 Yards; Half-Batteries, 72 Yards.

32 *From Front to Rear of a Battery in Line?*

Twenty-six Yards; unlimbered for Action, 37 Yards.

33 *What is the Depth from Front to Rear of a Gun or Waggon with four horses?*

Eleven Yards; with 6 Horses, 14 Yards.

34 *What is the Breadth of a Gun or Waggon?*

Five Feet.

35 *What is the Interval between Guns in Line?*

In the Horse Artillery, 16 Yards from Muzzle to Muzzle; in Field Battery, 15 Yards; with 6 Horses, 19 Yards in both Services.

36 *In Column of Subdivisions, with Detachments on the Flank, what is the Distance between Guns and the Leading Drivers next behind them?*

Two horses' length.

37 *When Unlimbered, what Distance are the Leading Horses in rear of the Gun Wheels?*

Ten Yards.

38 *And the Waggon's Leaders in rear of the Gun Limber?*

One horse's length.

39 *And from the Gun when limbered up?*

One horse's length.

40 *What Space is required for reversing a Gun with four Horses?*

Nine Yards; for a Waggon, 8 Yards.

41 *And for wheeling a Gun about, with its Detachment on the Flank?*

A Gun with 4 Horses, 16 Yards; with 6 Horses, 19 Yards.

42 *In Dressing, what Distance is the Line from the Markers?*

In Horse Artillery, 6 Inches from head to head; in the Field Battery, half a horse's length.

2. *Artillery Standing or Foot Drill.*

1 *How is a Detachment told off?*

It falls in two deep at Close Order, the Noncommissioned Officer on the right of the Front Rank; it is numbered from the right; the Noncommissioned Officer is No. 1, his Coverer No. 2, and so on—the Front Rank odd numbers, Rear Rank even numbers: it is also told off in two Sections.

2 *How are they posted in Action?*

No. 1, at the Handspike; 2 and 3, outside the Wheels, in line with the front of them; 4 and 5, in line with the Breech; 6, five Yards in rear of the left Wheel; 7, in rear of the Limber; 8, ten Yards in rear of 6; 9, four Yards in rear of the Limber.

3 *How are they posted in 'Order of March?'*

No. 1, on the off-side, at the Wheel Horse's head; 2 and 3, in line with the muzzle; 4 and 5, with the Breech; 6 and 7, in line with the Axletree of the Limber; 8 and 9, with the Splinter Bar: the whole 1 Yard from the Wheels.

4 *How are they posted in Front?*

In Line, 10 Yards in front of the Leading Horses.

5 *How are they posted in Rear?*

In Line, 2 Yards in rear of the Muzzle of the Gun.

6 *How are they placed when mounted?*

Nos. 1 and 2, on the Gun Limber; 3, 9, and 4, on the Waggon Limber; 5 and 6, on the Front; 7 and 8, on the rear of the Waggon Body; odd numbers on the right, except 9, who is in the Centre; even numbers on the left.

7 *On the Command,* '*Prepare to Mount,*' *how do they post themselves?*

Nos. 1 and 2 in rear of and facing the Gun Limber; 3 and 4 to the front of the Waggon Limber; 5 and 6 to the front of the Waggon Body; 7 and 8 to the rear Box of the Waggon Body; 9 in front of 3; 1, 4, 6, and 7 lay hold of the Guard Irons with their right; 2, 3, 5, 8, and 9, with their left hands; 1 places his left, 2 his right foot on the Trail Handle; 3, his left on the Shaft; 4, his right on the Wheel Iron; 5 and 8 their left, 6 and 7, their right on the spokes; and 9, his left on the Shaft.

8 *On the Command,* '*Mount?*'

Whether given by itself, or after 'Prepare to Mount,' the whole spring at once to their places; 1 and 2 on the Limber facing to the rear, but turning immediately round to the front, lifting their feet close together, and throwing them over the Guard Irons; 3 waits for 9.

9 *On the Command,* '*Prepare to Dismount?*'

The whole, except 1 and 2, stand up in their places; 1 and 2 turn round to the rear.

10 *On the Command,* '*Dismount?*'

Whether given by itself, or after 'Prepare to Dismount,' the whole jump off the Carriages, and repair to their Stations in the 'Order of March.'

11 *When mounted, if the Command* '*Action*' *is given?*

They dismount, and go to their posts in 'Action.'

12 *A Detachment in front receives the Command,* '*Form Order of March?*'

No. 1 gives 'Right Face, Quick March;' 2 and 3 open out; each number halts when at his post, and they front, by signal, from No. 2, who faces about when at his post.

13 *Detachment in rear, right or left, how is it done?*

'Left Face.' If in rear, or on the right, they proceed direct: if on the left, they countermarch.

14 *How is it changed from the front to the rear of the Gun?*

'Right-about Face;' the Sections divide, and proceed on each side the Gun, and rejoin in rear, then 'Halt, Front.'

15 *How is it changed from rear to front?*

The Sections pass on each side the Gun.

16 *How from rear to right or left?*

'Right,' or 'Left Half Face;' and when in line with the Axletree, 'Halt.'

17 *From 'Order of March,' 'Detachment Rear?'*

Right-about Face, 2 and 3 close and wheel to the left, then 'Halt, Front.'

18 *If the Command is 'Detachment Front?'*

They move to the front; 8 and 9, when clear of the Horses, close and Wheel to the left; then 'Halt, Front.'

19 *Give their several Duties in 'Action.'*

No. 1 commands and lays; 2, sponges; 3, loads; 4, serves the Vent; 5, fires; 6, serves Ammunition; 7, serves it to 6; 8, assists 7; 9, attends the Ammunition Waggon.

20 *If the Numbers are reduced to 6?*

No. 6 does the duties of 7 and 8 with his own.

21 *If only 5 Men?*

No. 3 does the duties of 6, 7, and 8 with his own.

22 *If reduced to 4 Men?*

No. 2 sponges; 3, serves Ammunition and loads; 4, serves the Vent, and fires.

23 *If reduced to* 3 *Men?*

No. 1 commands, lays, serves the Vent, and fires; 2, sponges; 3, loads and serves Ammunition.

24 *If only* 2 *Men?*

No. 1 as with three men; No. 2 sponges, loads, and serves Ammunition.

25 *How do they 'Change Round?'*

No. 2 becomes 4; 4, 9; 9, 7; 7, 8; 8, 6; 6, 5; 5, 3; and 3, 2.

26 *The Detachment posted in Action, standing to their front, the Command 'Load' is given?*

No. 2, with the Sponge at the trail in his right hand, faces to the left, takes an oblique pace to his right with the right foot, Sponge perpendicular, Rammer head over the Right toe, hand on a level with the elbow, which is close to the side.

27 *He then takes an oblique pace to his left with the left foot?*

Yes; and brings the right hand opposite the middle of the body, placing the right foot thirty inches to the right, bending the right knee, and bringing the Sponge to a horizontal position; Sponge-head to the left, extending the hands to the end of the Staff, back of the right up and that of the left under the Sponge-head against the side of the Muzzle of the Gun.

28 *He then inserts the Sponge-head?*

Yes; and drops the left hand behind the thigh, bracing the right knee and bending the left, forces the Sponge home and gives it two turns, pressing it against the bottom of the bore.

29 *He then draws out the Sponge?*

Yes; bracing the left knee and bending the right, and seizes the Staff near the Sponge-head with the

left hand, and places the Sponge against the side of the Muzzle.

30 *He then turns the Sponge, but how?*

By bringing his hands together in the middle of the Staff, and giving it a cant with each hand, and turning his wrists, brings the Staff horizontal; he then extends his hands to the ends of the staff, back of the left upwards, the other down.

31 *How does No.* 3 *act on the Command,* '*Load?*'

He faces to his right and steps obliquely to his left up to the Muzzle of the Gun, and then faces again to his right, bringing his hands together to receive the Ammunition from No. 6; the Cartridge in his right, the Shot in his left hand.

32 *As soon as the Sponge is withdrawn, what does he do?*

He faces to his left and puts the Ammunition into the Muzzle, taking care that the seam of the Cartridge does not come under the vent; when No. 2 has rammed home, No. 3 steps back to his position at the same time that No. 2 does.

33 *When* 3 *puts in the Charge, what does No.* 2 *do?*

He introduces the Rammer-head into the Muzzle, joins his left hand to his right and rams home, bending the left knee and extending the left arm, back of the hand up, in a horizontal position over the Gun; hand on a level with the shoulder.

34 *How does he withdraw the Rammer?*

He jerks the Sponge out with his right hand, allowing the Staff to slide through it as far as the middle, when he grasps it firmly, and seizes the Staff close to the Rammer-head with the left hand, placing it against the side of the Muzzle, both knees straight.

35 *He then draws the Sponge close to his body, and steps back outside the Wheel?*

Yes; first with the right, then with the left foot, so that when his right foot is brought to it the right hip may be in line with the front of the Wheel.

36 *In bringing back the right foot to the left he gives the Sponge a cant with his left hand?*

Yes; at the same time quitting it and bringing it to a perpendicular position on the right. Rammer-head resting on the right toe.

37 *He is now facing the Gun, with his eye fixed on the Muzzle?*

He is; and as soon as he sees the flash he steps in and sponges as before.

38 *How is the Vent served?*

On the Command, 'Load,' No. 4 steps to his left, wipes the vent-field with the ball of his thumb, and then places it on the vent, his elbow raised, and his finger on the left side of the Gun, so as to allow No. 1 to lay it over his thumb; his right hand on the Tube-box.

39 *When the Gun is loaded he steps to his right?*

He does; at the same time that No. 2 steps back, and uncaps a Tube, and holds it between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the hand still on the box, and at the word 'Ready' he steps in, pricks the Cartridge, drops in the Tube, and remains with his left hand over the Vent.

40 *On the word 'Fire?'*

He steps to his right, clear of the wheel, and when he sees the flash from the Gun he serves the vent as before.

41 *What does No.* 5 *do on the Command, 'Load?'*

He steps to his right, takes the Portfire-stick out of its socket with his right hand, takes hold of the lighted end of the slow match from under the apron of the Box, and blowing it lights his Portfire; he then steps

back to his place outside the wheel, holding the Portfire-stick firmly in the right hand, finger nails to the front, Portfire-stick touching the wheel, the Portfire inside of it.

42 *On the Command, 'Fire?'*

He raises his hand slowly, clear of the wheel, turning the back of the hand to the front, and brings the Portfire rather in front of the vent, and fires. As soon as the Gun is fired he lowers the Portfire slowly.

43 *How is Ammunition served?*

On the Command, 'Load,' No. 6 runs back to 7 or 8, gets a round of Ammunition from him, takes the shot in his right, and the Cartridge in his left hand, and delivers them to No. 3; he immediately returns to No. 7 for another, and halts at his own station till the Gun is fired.

44 *How does No. 7 act?*

He attends the Limber, takes the Cartridge from the Pouch, which he has placed on the ground, and the shot from the Limber-box.

45 *How does No. 8 act?*

He gets the Ammunition from 7; Cartridge in the right, Shot in the left hand, and gives it to No. 6.

46 *At the Command, 'Cease Firing,' what is done?*

No. 2 changes the Sponge into his left hand, falls back behind the wheel, buckles on the Sponge-head: No. 4 steps back, receives the Rammer-head and buckles it on, and both return to their original posts in action.

47 *What does No. 5 do?*

He shifts the Portfire into his left hand, cuts it out, and places the stick in the socket.

48 *And No. 6?*

He carries the round of Ammunition back to No. 7.

49 *What does he do?*

He replaces the Pouch in the Limber-box, and shuts down the lid.

50 *In firing, if the Tube blows, what is done?*

No. 1 gives the Command, 'Don't Advance, the Tube is blown;' upon which No. 3 steps inside the wheel, close to the Axletree; No. 4 advances outside the opposite one, and gives the wire to No. 3, who pricks the Cartridge; 4 gives him a Tube, which he drops into the vent, and they both step to their places.

51 *During the firing, if the Command, 'Run the Gun Forward' is given, to recover the ground lost by the recoil, who acts?*

Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 man the wheels and spoke it forward, No. 1 heaving at the Trail: at the word 'Halt,' each No. returns to his place.

52 *What is the Rule for 'Limbering up?'*

A Gun may be Limbered up to the Front, Rear, Right, or Left.

53 *On the Command, 'Front Limber up,' how do the several Numbers act?*

No. 1, on the right, seizes the end of the Handspike, and No. 6 by the centre on the right of No. 1; they lift the Trail and carry it round; 2 and 3 move round with the wheels ready to fall into their places; 4 and 5 man the wheels, 4 running back, 5 forward.

54 *When the Trail is round, what is done?*

No. 1 unships, or takes out, the Handspike, and puts the small end into the shoe; 3 buckles on the thick end, and the whole fall into their places within the wheels.

55 *How are they placed within the wheels?*

Nos. 6 and 3 with their backs close to the Axletree, between the breech and the wheels; 2 and 1 in their front; 4 and 5 with their backs close to the Axletree, between the muzzle and the wheels.

56 *As soon as the Limber comes up, what is done?*

No. 1 gives 'Halt, Limber up;' 1 and 2 lift

the Trail by the Trail-handles; 3 and 6 with their hands under the Trail, close to 1 and 2; 4 and 5 man the wheels.

57 *When the Trail is on the Pintail, what is done?*

No. 1 'Keys' it, and the Detachment mounts, or falls into the Order of March.

58 *How do they 'Rear Limber up?'*

The Trail is not shifted; the other duties are performed as in Front Limber up.

59 *If the Command be 'Right,' or 'Left Limber up?'*

The only difference is in shifting the Trail to the Right or Left.

60 *What is the Rule for Unlimbering, or 'Action?'*

It may, as in Limber up, be 'Action Front'—'Rear,' 'Right,' or 'Left,' and is the *reverse* of Limbering up.

61 *On the Command 'Action Front,' and the Numbers having got to their places, as in Limber up, how do they act?*

No. 1 'Unkeys;' 1, 2, 3, lift up the Trail; 4 and 5 man the wheels; and 6 attends the Limber.

62 *When the Trail is lifted clear of the Pintail, what is done?*

No. 1 gives 'Drive on,' and the Trail is taken to the Right-about.

63 *When the Trail is dropped on the ground, what follows?*

No. 3 unbuckles the Handspike, and No. 1 ships it; No. 2 unbuckles the Rammer-head and goes to his place; No. 4 unbuckles the Sponge, and throws it over to No. 2.

64 *If the Command be 'Action Right,' 'Left,' or 'Rear?'*

There is nothing different to Action Front, except in moving the Trail to the Right or Left in Action Right or Left.

3. *Artillery Movements.*

OBSERVATION.—In this Section I introduce both the Horse Artillery and the Field Battery.

1 *What Markers are there in Artillery, and what is the Rule for forming on them?*

One for each Gun. If the Detachment is in front or on the flank, No. 1 forms on the Marker; if the Detachment is in rear of the Gun, or in the Field Battery, the leading driver forms on the Marker.

2 *In Wheeling by Divisions, Half-Troops, or Half-Batteries, is the degree of Wheel marked?*

It is, for each Gun.

3 *A Troop in Line, what is the Rule for putting Subdivisions About?*

When Detachments are in front or rear of the Guns, 'Left Reverse;' Detachments on the Right, 'Left About Wheel;' on the Left, 'Right About Wheel.'

4 *Advance in a Column of Divisions from the Right?*

'Right Division Advance;' 2nd and 3rd Divisions, 'Right take Ground;' as they Cover, 'Left take Ground.'

5 '*Retire from the Right in a Column of Divisions*,' *or* '*Right Division to the Rear, Remaining Divisions Right Wheel?*'

The two Subdivisions on the right wheel inwards about, the other Divisions wheel to the right.

6 '*Advance from the Centre in a Double Column of Route?*'

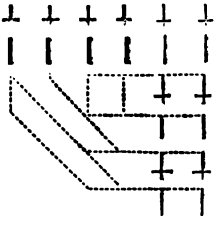
The two Centre Subdivisions advance; 1st

Division, 'Left take Ground;' 3rd Division, 'Right take Ground,' and follow the 2nd Division. (Fig. 26.)

7 *'The Battery will retire from the Centre in Double Column of Route, Guns front,' or 'Waggons front?'*

If 'Guns front,' the Half-Batteries wheel inwards about (fig. 35), and then advance from the Centre in Double Column of Route (fig. 26). If 'Waggons front,' that is, if the Waggons are to be in front, the Guns and Waggons reverse and then advance from the Centre. (Fig. 27.)

Fig. 1.



8 *How is Line formed from Open Column?*

Those next the Base come into Line by two Square Movements or Wheels, the others move obliquely into Line. (Fig. 1.)

9 *And from Double Column?*

The two next the Base by two Square Movements, those on the Flanks by the Oblique March.

10 *And from Close Column?*

The whole come into Line by two Square Movements, like Cavalry.

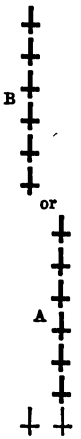
11 *How is a Column of Divisions reduced to Subdivisions?*

Either by the Subdivisions on the Pivot Flank getting *behind* those on the Reverse Flank (fig. 2, A); or those on the Reverse Flank getting in *front* of those on the Pivot (fig. 2, B). The latter is the way in which the Field Battery does it (fig. 3): the Waggons on the Pivot Flank move to the Reverse Flank.

12 *What is the Command for the former, suppose Right in Front?*

'Right form Column of Subdivisions.' (Fig. 2, A.)

Fig. 2.



13 *And for the latter?*

'Left form Column of Subdivisions.' (Fig. 2, B.)

OBSERVATION.—The Field Battery only gives 'Form Column of Subdivisions.'

14 *If the front of the Column be diminished in succession, what is the Command?*

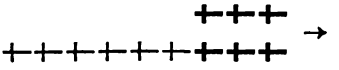
In succession Right or Left form Column of Subdivisions.

15 *What is the Command for forming Divisions from Subdivisions?*

'In Succession, Front form Column of Divisions,' or 'Front form Column of Divisions.' In Horse Artillery, the *rear* Subdivisions come up on the Pivot Flank (fig. 4); in the

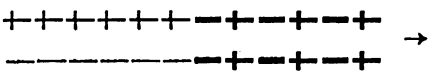
Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Field Battery, the *leading* Subdivisions *incline* to the Reverse Flank, *rear* Subdivisions move straight forward. (Fig. 5.)

Fig. 5.



16 '*Form Column of Subdivisions in rear of the Right?*'

No. 1 Gun is placed, the Waggon gets on the right of it, the remainder 'Right Reverse,' and move to their place. (Fig. 31.)

OBSERVATION.—Forming Column of Divisions or Half-Batteries is done nearly the same way.

17 *What does 'Left of the Front form Line' mean?*

To form Line to the front on the head of the Column. (Fig. 16.)

18 *What does 'Right of the rear form Line' mean?* (Fig. 17.)

To form Line to the front on the rear of the Column.

19 *What does 'Right of the Rear form Line for Action to the Front' mean?*

The Line to be formed with the Drivers facing to the Rear, the Guns to the Front.

OBSERVATION.—Line may be formed on any Central Subdivision by the Command, 'Form Line on No. 3 (or, &c.) Subdivision.'

20 *Why say 'Left of the Front,' or 'Right of the Rear?'*

Artillery in a Column of Subdivisions may form Line on either Flank of the Base Subdivision, and hence the necessity of specifying on which flank the formation is to be made.

21 *Supposing Right in Front, when is the Line formed on the 'Right of the Front,' or 'Left of the Rear?'*

When Line is formed to the front for Action to the rear, as it places the Guns, when in Action, in their natural order. The Command is, 'Right of the Front form Line for Action to the Rear.'

OBSERVATION.—Whenever the Line is ordered to be formed for 'Action,' the Cavalry must form to the *same front* as the Guns *when* in *Action*.

22 *What does 'Form Line on the Rear Division* Front Base' *mean?* (Fig. 18.)

The same as Deploying on the Rear Squadron; the Rear Division comes up to the *front*, and gives the Base.

23 *When a Column expects to come into* Action *to a* Flank, *of what is it composed?*

Of Subdivisions; Guns next the Enemy.

24 *Do Guns Advance in Echellon of Subdivisions?*

Yes; it is considered the safest way of resisting attacks from the front, or either flank, as every Gun can be brought into Action.

25 *Do they Advance in Oblique Echellon?*

They do, sometimes.

26 *What Commands are given for a Line of Guns to change Front?*

'Change Front on No. —, Subdivision the Right' or 'Left thrown forward' or 'back.'

27 *If Guns in Line or Column 'incline' to the Right or Left, what are Cavalry to do?*

As the Artillery Incline is *half* a turn, and the Cavalry Incline but *one-third* of a turn, the latter must gain the ground by a *half-wheel* instead of by the Incline.

4. *Cavalry Covering or Supporting Guns.*

OBSERVATION.—As Cavalry are generally attached to the Field Battery, and their exercise is more complicated for Cavalry than that of the Horse Artillery, in consequence of the Waggon being attached, I give their commands.

1 *What is the object of sending Cavalry to cover Guns?*

To protect them against a sudden attack of Skirmishers, or small bodies of Cavalry or Infantry, or from a Mob.

OBSERVATION.—It must be understood, that in showing only two Squadrons attached to a Field Battery, it is supposed that a support of Cavalry or Infantry is sufficiently near to protect them against the attack of a strong body of Troops.

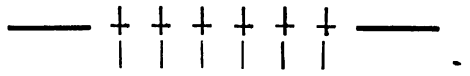
2 *What rule should be observed in posting Cavalry?*

They must be so placed as to be out of the way of the Guns, and at the same time be able, in a moment, to get between them and the Enemy, if he makes an attack on them.

3 *If two Squadrons are ordered to support a Battery in Line, how are they posted?*

A Squadron on each flank, in line with the Muzzle of the Guns. (Fig. 6.)

Fig. 6.



4 *Why in line with the Muzzle, instead of the leading Drivers?*

If the Guns are ordered 'Action Front,' the Cavalry will be in line with them.

5 *At what distance from the Flanks?*

Sufficient to allow the Limber and Horses to pass to the rear or front when Unlimbering or Limbering up.

6 *What interval will be sufficient for that purpose?*

A Gun can reverse in 9 Yards, and with a Detachment can Wheel-about in 16 Yards; therefore, from 16 to 20 Yards will be sufficient.

7 *The Guns in Column of Divisions, Subdivisions, or Route, Right in Front, manœuvring, how is the Cavalry posted?*

The first Squadron in a Column of Troops, Right in Front, on the right or reverse flank of the head of the Column, in line with the Muzzle of the leading Gun or Guns, and from 9 to 16 Yards from the Flank (fig. 7, A); the second Squadron in a Column of Troops, right in Front, the breadth of a Troop, in rear of the Column of Guns (fig. 7, B). In Subdivisions it will require a little more.

Fig. 7.

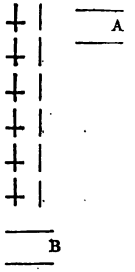
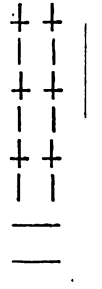


Fig. 8.



OBSERVATION.—Whenever there is not room for a Column of Troops on the Reverse Flank of the Column of Guns, the Squadron may be in a Column of Threes, Right in Front, or Left in Front, according as the Guns are Right or Left in Front, and about 9 Yards from the Flank. (Fig. 8.)

8 *Why not post the first Squadron in Front of the Column?*

As the Guns must direct, regulate the pace, and give the Base for all Formations, the Squadron will be more out of the way, and can more easily and readily conform to the head of the Column, by being on the Reverse Flank of it.

9 *The Guns in Column of Route, Right in Front, marching on a Road, Street, or narrow Defile, how are the Squadrons posted?*

The first Squadron in Front, in a Column of Troops, Divisions, Threes or Files, as an Advanced Guard; the Second Squadron in a similar Column in Rear, as Rear Guard. (Fig. 9.)

Fig. 9.

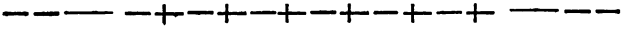
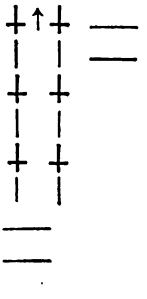


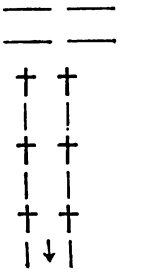
Fig. 10.



10 *The Guns in Double Column from the Centre?*

The first Squadron in a Column of Troops, *Left* in Front; second Squadron in a Column of Troops, *Right* in Front; either may be with the head of the Column; but as, in a Single Column, it is best to have the Squadron on the Reverse Flank, therefore, if the Left directs, the first Squadron will be in Front; if Right directs, second Squadron. (Fig. 10.)

Fig. 11.



11 *If they retire in a Double Column from the Centre?*

As the danger will most likely be from the rear of the Column, both Squadrons should follow in a Double Column of Troops. (Fig. 11.)

12 *If the Guns retire in Line?*

The Squadrons go Threes about, and retire on both flanks.

5. *Guns in Streets or Defiles.*

1 *The Guns in Column of Route in a Street or Defile; the leading Gun is ordered 'Action Front,' how does the Advanced Guard act?*

The Advanced Parties fall back, and form Column of Troops in front of the Gun (fig. 12). When unlimbered, the Troops are put 'Threes About,' 'Divisions Outward Incline;' when the Gun is unmasked, 'Forward;' and 'Halt, Front,' when on its flanks. (Fig. 13.)

Fig. 12.

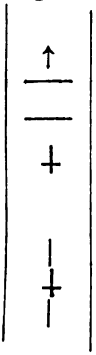


Fig. 13.

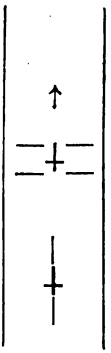
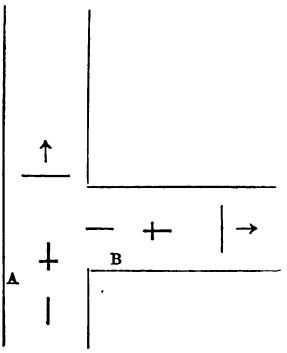


Fig. 14.



2 *If the Street will only admit of Divisions or Threes?*

'Threes About,' 'Subdivisions;' or if in Threes, 'Ranks Outwards Incline,' and 'Halt, Threes About.'

3 *When the Gun is ordered to Limber up?*

The Divisions, Subdivisions, or Ranks, are moved forward, and incline inwards to protect the Gun, and allow the Limber to the front.

4 *The leading Gun is ordered Action Right or Left, at a cross Street?* (Fig. 14, A B.)

A Troop or Division is fronted that way (fig. 14, B) to support it.

5 *If the Gun in Rear is ordered 'Action Rear?'*

The rear Troops countermarch, and then act as laid down for the leading Troops.

6 *If there is not time to Countermarch?*

They are put Threes About, and protect the Gun while unlimbering; then 'Front,' 'Divisions,' 'Subdivisions,' or 'Ranks Outwards Incline;' when on the flanks of the Gun, 'Halt, Threes About.'

OBSERVATION.—In some cases it may be advisable to order the 2nd Troop in Rear of the Gun, as one Troop would cause less confusion.

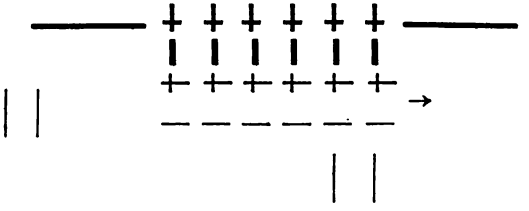
When there is room on one flank of the Gun, and not on the other, the inclining is to that flank.

6. *The Guns Manœuvring.*

1 *The Guns in Column are wheeled into Line?*

The 1st Squadron advances, and 'Left Wheel into Line;' 2nd Squadron wheels into Line with the Guns (fig. 15); both Squadrons dress up in line with the Muzzle of the Guns.

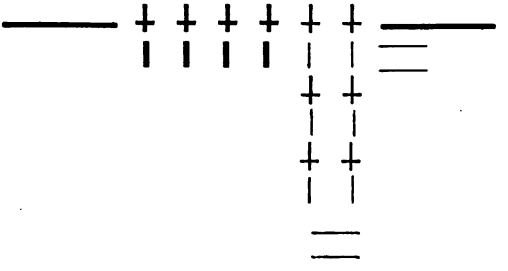
Fig. 15.



2 *From Column Right in Front, 'Form Line on the Left of the Front?'*

First Squadron, 'Form Line to the Front on the Rear Troop, and Dress up;' 2nd Squadron, 'Troops Half Left,' and follow the rear of the Column into Line. (Fig. 16.)

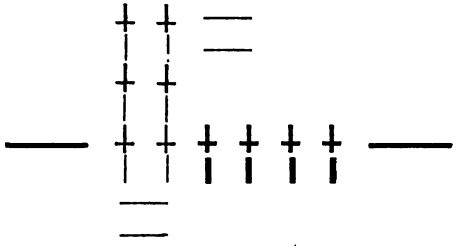
Fig. 16.



3 *Same Column, 'On the Right of the Rear form Line?'*

Second Squadron, 'Troops, Half Left,' and form on the left of the Base Gun; 1st Squadron, 'Threes About —Troops, Half Left,' and precede No. 1 Gun to the right of the Line. (Fig. 17.)

Fig. 17.

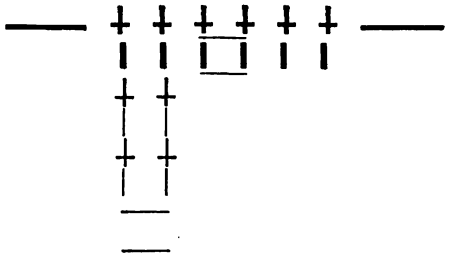


OBSERVATION.—Wheeling the 1st Squadron forward would delay the Guns.

4 *If the Formation is on the rear of the Column on a front Base?*

First Squadron, 'Threes Right,' and precede No. 1 Gun to the right; then 'Halt,' 'Front,' and 'Form Line to the Front.' 2nd Squadron inclines to the left, 'Forms Squadron,' and comes into Line with the rear of the Column. (Fig. 18.)

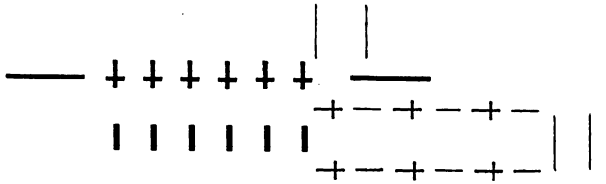
Fig. 18.



5 *If the Formation is to the Reverse Flank—that is, 'Form Line to the Right Flank on the Leading Division or Subdivision?'*

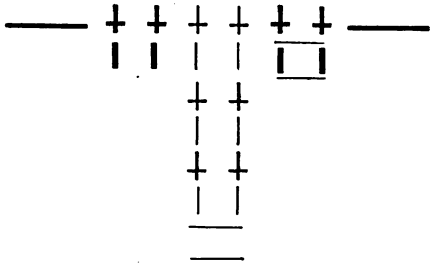
First Squadron, 'Retire by Threes from the Left of Troops;' then 'Countermarch Right,' and 'Halt, Front.' 2nd Squadron follows the rear of the Column, and forms to the Reverse Flank. (Fig. 19.)

Fig. 19.



6 *A Double Column from the Centre, 'Form Line on the Right and Left of the Front?'* (Fig. 20.)

Fig. 20.

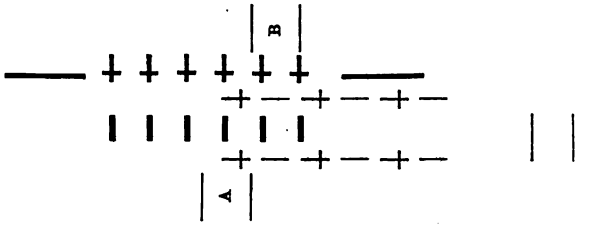


First Squadron, Threes Right, and move to the right of the Line, 'Halt, Front,' and form Squadron. 2nd Squadron—Troops Half Left, and follow the Left Column into Line. If the 2nd Squadron is with the head of the Column, it will be *vice versâ*.

7 *A Double Column,* '*Form Line to the Right on the Right Half-Battery?*'

When the 1st Squadron has got its proper interval, 'Right Wheel into Line,' 2nd Squadron moves with the Left Half-Battery, and forms to the Reverse Flank. (Fig. 21, A.)

Fig. 21.

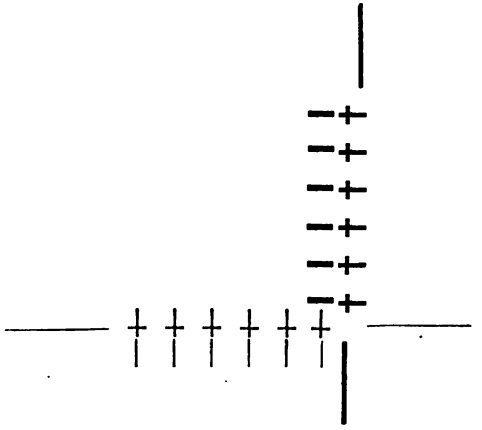


8 *If the Left Half-Battery directs, and the* 1*st Squadron is with the head of the Column?* (Fig. 21, B.)

First Squadron, 'Retire by Threes from the Right of Troops;' when opposite its post, 'Threes Right,' then 'Halt, Front.' 2nd Squadron acts as before.

9 *The Guns in Line,* '*Change Front to the Right, on No.* 1 *throwing forward the Left?*' (Fig. 22.)

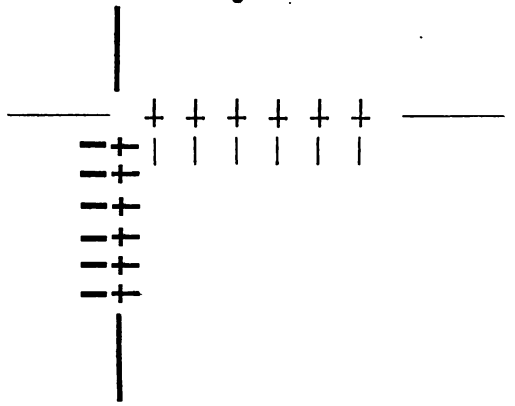
Fig. 22.



First Squadron, 'By Echellon of Troops,' or 'By Threes Change Position Right Back;' 2nd Squadron, 'By Echellon of Troops,' or 'By Threes Change Position to the Right.'

10 '*Change Front to the Right on No. 6, throwing back the Right a Quarter Circle.*' (Fig. 23.)

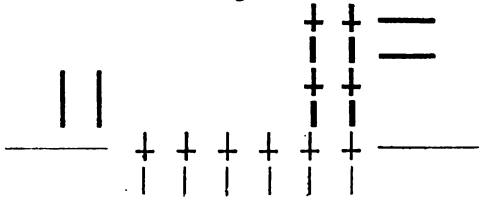
Fig. 23.



First Squadron, Change Position Right Back, by Echellon of Troops, or by Threes; 2nd Squadron, 'Advance by Threes from the Left,' 'Halt, Front, Forward.' No. 6 wheels to the Left and Left About, which prevents the 2nd Squadron from moving in any other way.

11 *Guns in Line,* '*Advance in a Column of Divisions from the Right?*' (Fig. 24.)

Fig. 24.



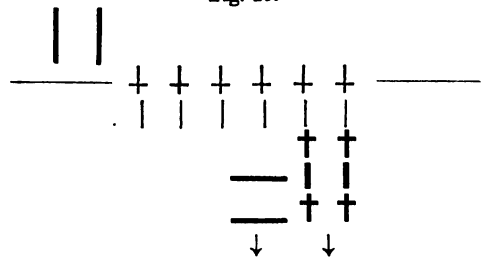
First Squadron, 'Advance in Column of Troops from the Right;' 2nd Squadron, 'Troops, Right Wheel.'

OBSERVATION.—Advancing by Subdivisions, or Half-Batteries, is the same for Cavalry.

12 *Retire from the Right in a Column of Divisions?*

First Squadron, 'Column of Troops from the Right, in succession by the Rear,' *at an accelerated pace*; when clear of the 1st Division, 'Leading Troop, Left Wheel.' 2nd Squadron, 'Troops, Right Wheel.' (Fig. 25.)

Fig. 25.

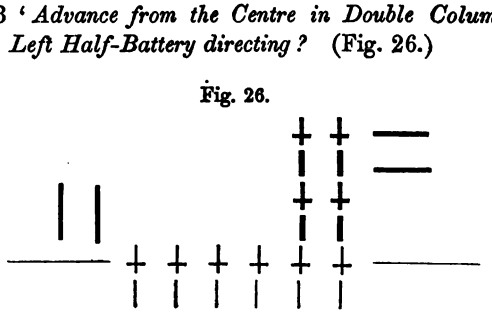


OBSERVATION.—If the Guns move *along* the rear, the 1st Squadron must keep in front of the Column till clear of the left of the Battery.

The same rules answer for Subdivisions or Half-Batteries.

13 '*Advance from the Centre in Double Column of Route,' Left Half-Battery directing?* (Fig. 26.)

Fig. 26.



First Squadron, 'Advance in Column of Troops from the *Left*,' and move with the Front of the Column. 2nd Squadron, Troops, Right Wheel, and follows the rear; or *vice versâ*, if the Right Half Battery directs.

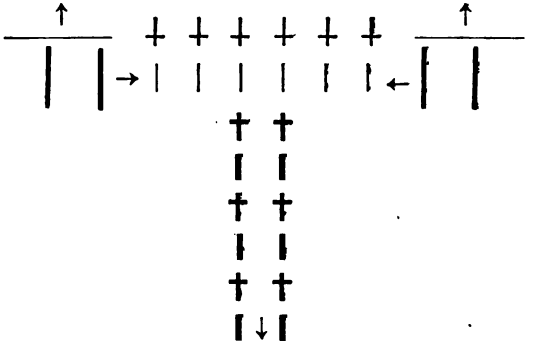
14 *The Battery will retire from the Centre in Double Column of Route, Guns Front?* (See p. 106, Question 7.)

The Squadrons will perform the first part of this Movement as in page 126 (fig. 35); and the latter part as in Answer 13 (fig. 26).

15 *If the Command is 'The Battery will retire from the Centre in Double Column of Route, Waggons Front?'* (See p. 106, Answer 7.)

As the Battery Reverses, the Squadrons are put 'Threes About;' the Troops are wheeled inwards, and follow the Guns in a Double Column, Rear Rank in Front. (Fig. 27.)

Fig. 27.

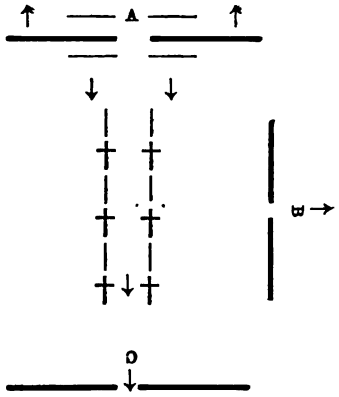


16 *The Battery retiring in Double Column, Guns Front; if suddenly attacked in rear, how do the Squadrons form Line to protect them?*

They form Line to the Front, then Reverse the Front by the wheel about of Troops. (Fig. 28, A.)

17 *If the Attack is from either Flank?* (Fig. 28, B.)

Fig. 28.

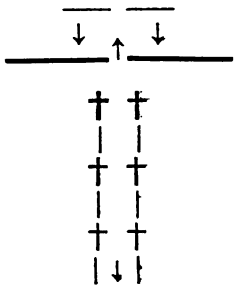


The Squadrons take ground by Threes to that Flank; when clear of the Guns, 'Halt, Front,' and form Line to the Right or Left.

18 *If the Guns are attacked in Front?*

The Squadrons incline outwards, pass on both Flanks of the Guns; when clear of them, incline inwards, and form Line to the Front. (Fig. 28, C.)

Fig. 29.



19 *The Battery retiring in Double Column, Waggons Front, is attacked in Rear?*

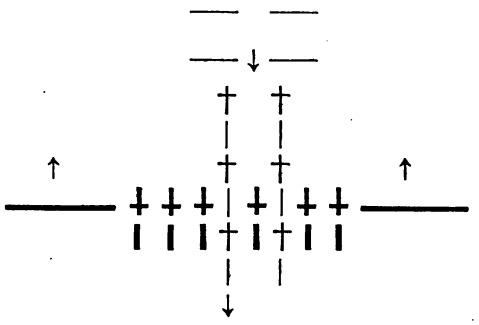
Squadrons, 'Halt. Front,' 'Form Line to the Front on the Rear Troops.' (Fig. 29.)

20 *If the Guns from this Column form Line to the Original Front?*

First Squadron, 'Troops Half Left;' 2nd Squad-

ron, 'Troops Half Right,' and form on both Flanks of the Battery. (Fig. 30.)

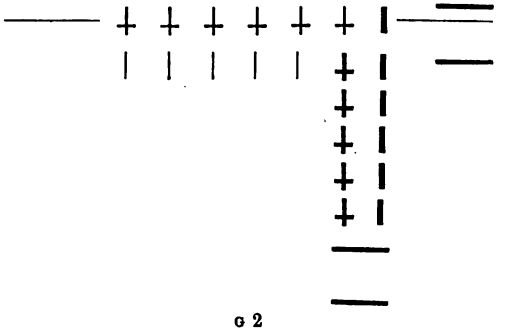
Fig. 30.



21 *Battery in Line,* '*Form Column of Subdivisions in Rear of the Right?*'

First Squadron forms 'Column of Troops in Rear of the Right,' the Right Troop remaining stationary, or if it advances, the Column, when formed 'Threes About,' retire, and 'Halt, Front.' 2nd Squadron, Threes Right, and form Column of Troops in Rear of No. 6 in Column. (Fig. 31.)

Fig. 31.

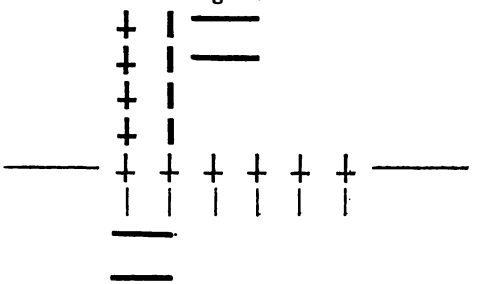


OBSERVATION.—If the Column be Divisions or Half-Batteries, the first Squadron will have to close in by inclining to the right when 'Threes About.'

22 '*Form Column of Subdivisions in Front of the Left?*'

Second Squadron 'Threes Right,' and form Column of Troops Right in Front in Rear of No. 6. 1st Squadron, 'Advance in Column of Troops from the Right;' then 'Troops Half Left;' afterwards, Troops 'Half Right,' 'Halt, Dress.' (Fig. 32.)

Fig. 32.



23 *A Column of Divisions, or Half-Batteries, 'Countermarch by Subdivisions wheeling Inwards about?'*

The 1st Squadron advances till clear of the Column, then 'Threes Left;' when in Rear of it, 'Halt,' 'The Troops will Countermarch.' 2nd Squadron, 'Threes Right;' when clear of the Column, 'Threes Left'—'Halt'—'The Troops will Countermarch,' bringing the Left Troop of each in Front, the Guns being Left in Front. (Fig. 33.)

24 *A similar Column, 'Change Front and Wings by the Wheel and Countermarch of Subdivisions round the Centre?'*

First Squadron accompanies No. 1; 2nd Squadron, No. 5, if a Column of Divisions; or No. 4, if Half-Batteries. (Fig. 34.)

Fig. 33.

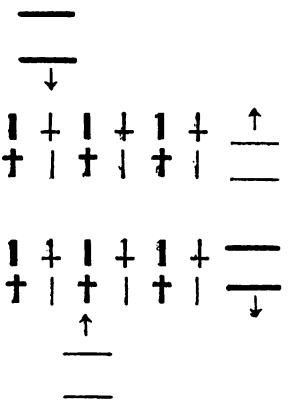
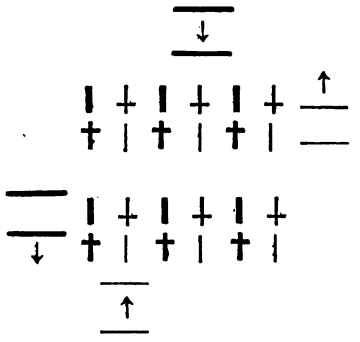


Fig. 34.



OBSERVATION.—This Movement is similar to a Close Column of Squadrons 'Reversing its Front;' the previous Movement is similar to 'The Squadrons will Countermarch.'

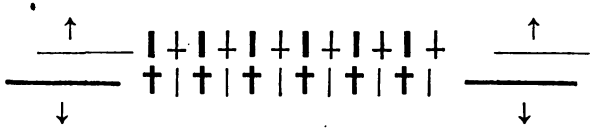
25 *Increasing or Diminishing the Front of a Column?*
The Squadron Columns retain their position,

if there be sufficient space; the 1st Squadron inclines to the Right, to give room in increasing. In decreasing, if there be not room, the 1st Squadron must get in front.

26 *'The Line will Change Front to the Rear on the Centre, by the Inward Wheel of Half-Batteries?'*

This is similar to 'Countermarch on the Centre,' except that Artillery do it by the Front. First Squadron, 'Threes About;' when clear of the Waggons, 'Troops, Right Wheel.' 2nd Squadron advances about 30 yards, then 'Troops, Right Wheel,' keeping the proper Interval from No. 6, as No. 1 has to pass between them. Both Squadrons form Line, as in 'Countermarch on the Centre.' (Fig. 35.)

Fig. 35.



27 *Bringing the Rear of the Column to the Front?*

If there be room, the Left Troop of 2nd Squadron 'Threes Left,' that is, 'By the Pivot Flank, Rear of the Column to the Front;' when clear of the Guns, Threes Right, and proceed to the Front, followed by the Right Troop; the 1st Squadron should get in front of No. 1, to allow No. 6 to pass: the Command is, 'By successive Divisions, Rear Wing to the Front.'

28 *If the Command be 'Rear Division to the Front through the Intervals?'*

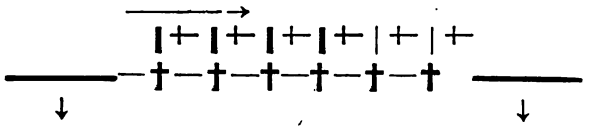
If there be room, the 2nd Squadron will act as before. If there is not room, the Squadrons should retain their position, the 1st Squadron getting in front of the Column, and keeping there till there is room on the Left, or Reverse Flank. If possible, the Troops of each Squadron should change places.

OBSERVATION.—In case the Squadrons become inverted, they should correct it as soon as possible by changing places.

29 '*The Battery will change Front to the Rear on the Centre, by the Guns and Waggons taking ground?*'

First Squadron, Retire by Threes from the Right, and accompany No. 1 Gun. 2nd Squadron, 'Advance by Threes from the Left,' and accompany No. 6 Gun. When the Guns 'Wheel up,' the Squadrons continue their Flank March until they gain their Interval, then 2nd Squadron, 'Halt, Front.' 1st Squadron, 'Threes Right,' 'Forward,' 'Halt, Front.' (Fig. 36.)

Fig. 36.



OBSERVATION.—This Movement is the same as a Squadron Countermarching; the Guns, 'Right take Ground;' Waggons, 'Left take Ground,' and change places.

7. *Artillery attached to Cavalry.*

OBSERVATION.—The Diagrams show Horse Artillery.

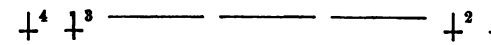
1 *Is it difficult for Artillery to conform to Cavalry Movements?*

It is not, if the Officers in command of the Guns understand the Cavalry Commands; but as those differ from their own, they must be often at a loss to know what they mean, or what the Movement is.

2 *How are Guns posted when attached to Cavalry?*

Generally, on the Flanks of Regiments or Brigades, the leading Drivers in Line with the Front Rank. (Fig. 1.)

Fig. 1.



3 *At what distance from the Flanks?*

Sufficient to allow the Flank Troop to wheel about, if necessary; that is, as many yards as there are Files in the Troop.

4 *The Cavalry in Column of Troops, how are the Guns posted so as not to interfere with the March of the Column, and be able to conform to the different Formations of Line readily and speedily?*

The Guns with the head of the Column are to be on the Reverse Flank in a Column of Subdivisions, the Leading Driver in Line with the Front Rank of the Leading

Troop, and about 9 yards from it; the Guns in Rear follow the Rear Troop in a similar Column. (Fig. 2.)

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

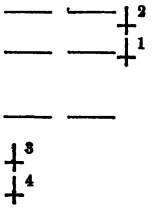
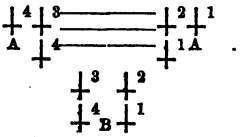


Fig. 4.



5 *The Cavalry in Double Column from the Centre?*

Guns should be as in a single Column on the Reverse Flank, and in Rear, in Subdivisions. (Fig. 3.)

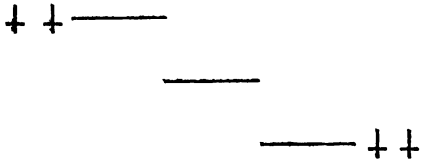
6 *The Cavalry in Close Column of Squadrons?*

The Guns should be in Line, or in Column of Subdivisions, on the Flanks of the Column (fig. 4, A); or in Rear, in a double Column of Subdivisions (B).

7 *The Cavalry in Echellon of Squadrons?*

Guns on the outward Flank of the Leading and Rear Squadrons. (Fig. 5.)

Fig. 5.



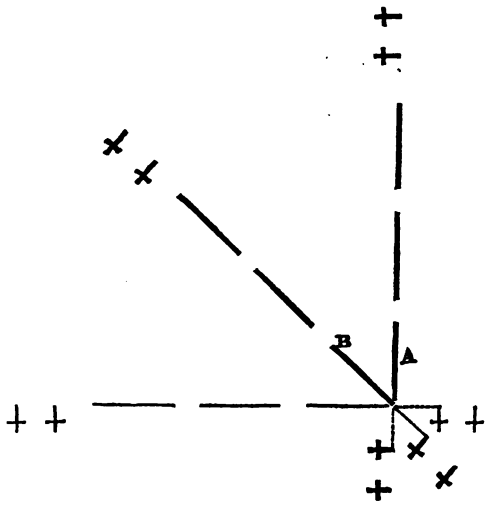
8 *In Changes of Front, is it difficult for the Guns to conform?*

It is not; for then it is the same as changing Front on a central Subdivision—one Flank thrown forward, the other back.

9 '*Change Front to the Right*' (fig. 6, A), *or* '*Half Right?*' (Fig. 6, B.)

Guns on the Right, 'Reverse,' and throw the Right back; Guns on the Left incline to the Right, and move with 3rd Squadron. (Fig. 6.)

Fig. 6.



10 '*Change Front, Left Back?*'

Guns on the Right advance, and bring their Right Shoulders forward; Guns on the Left 'Reverse,' and incline with the 3rd Squadron to the Left of the new Line. (Fig. 7.)

Fig. 7.

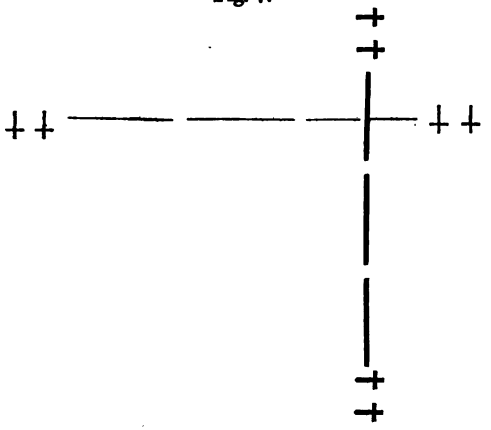
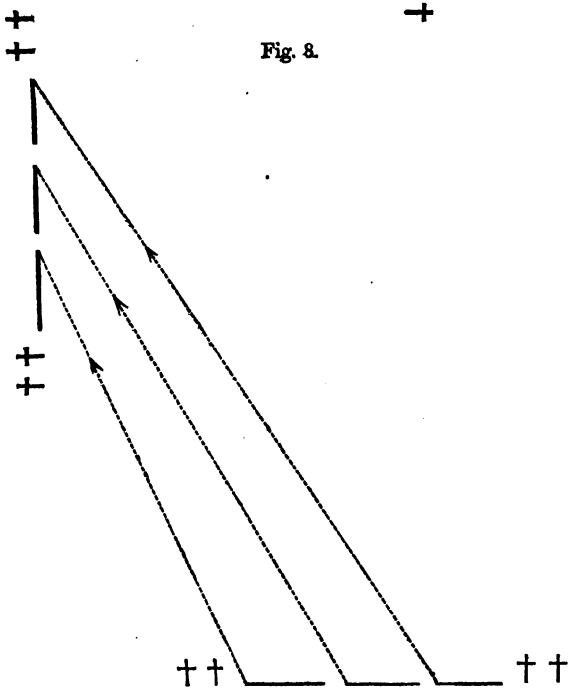


Fig. 8.



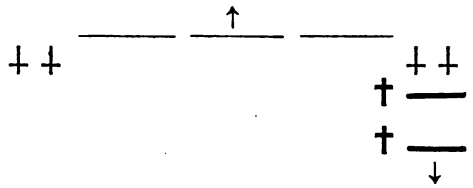
11 *Is it difficult for the Guns to conform to the 'Changes of Position?'*

Their Movements are the same as in Changes of Front; the only difficulty is in seeing their place in the new Line when the Position is changed by Threes, as the Guns must act independent of the Heads of Squadrons. (Fig. 8, p. 131.)

12 *If Cavalry retire in a Column of Troops from the Right, how are the Guns on the Right to get on the Reverse Flank?*

'Right Reverse,' 'Right take Ground;' when clear of the leading Troop, 'Left take Ground;' then advance by Subdivisions from the Left (fig. 9): or wheel 'Inwards About,' then 'Right take Ground,' 'Left Wheel.'

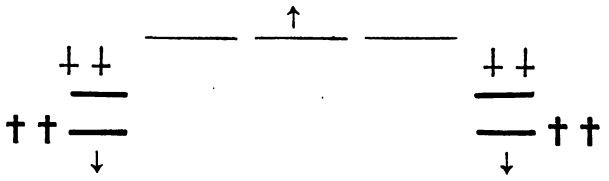
Fig. 9.



13 *If Cavalry retire in Double Column from both Flanks?*

The Guns reverse, and retire in Line with the leading Troops, and close to them; as, in re-forming the Line, the Troops will wheel about *from* the Guns, and the Guns have only to reverse on the new Line. (Fig. 10.)

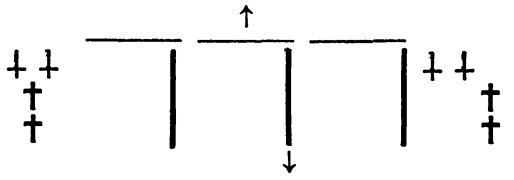
Fig. 10.



14 *Cavalry passing Lines to the Rear or Front; that is, advancing or retiring by Threes from the Right of Squadrons?*

The Guns advance or retire in a Column of Subdivisions from both Flanks direct to their own Front or Rear—the leading Guns dressing by the Head of the Column. (Fig. 11.)

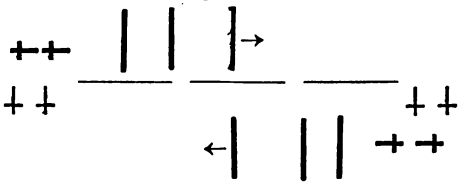
Fig. 11.



15 *The Line countermarching on the Centre?*

The Guns on the Right 'Reverse' and move with the Right Wing; the whole of the Guns afterwards follow the Column of each Wing, and form on the new Line. (Fig. 12.)

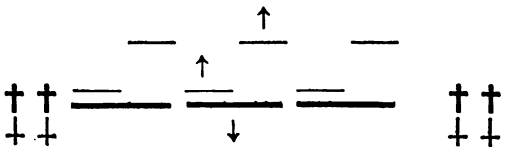
Fig. 12.



16 '*Inverted Line to the Rear by the wheel about of Troops?*'

The Guns Reverse and remain on their own ground, or wheel about inwards. (Fig. 13.)

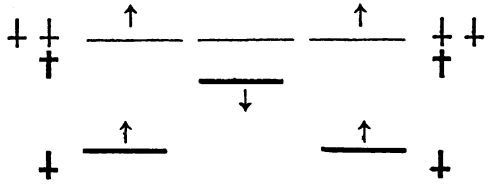
Fig. 13.



17 *Cavalry retiring by alternate Squadrons?*

The Guns may retire by alternate Subdivisions with each Line (fig. 14), even numbers going first about; or the whole of the Guns may remain with the Line next the Enemy if the Retreat is made slowly.

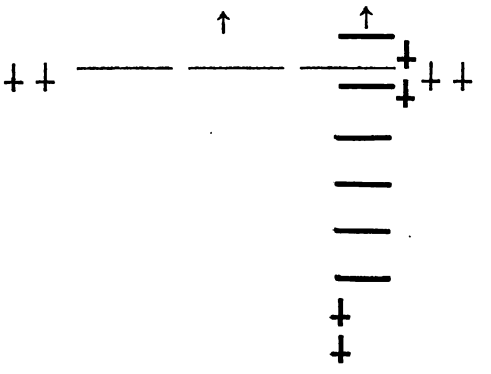
Fig. 14.



18 *Column of Troops in Rear of the Right?*

Guns on the Right form Column of Subdivisions in rear of No. 1, at the same time closing in to the Column; those on the Left 'Reverse,' and form Column of Subdivisions in Rear of the 3rd Squadron in Column. (Fig. 15.)

Fig. 15.

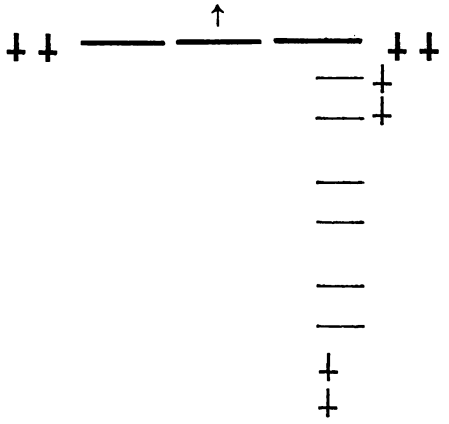


19 *Cavalry in Column of Troops Right in Front, 'Form Line to the Front?'* (Fig. 16.)

The Guns at the head take Ground to the

Right and form to the Left; those in Rear incline to the Left with the 3rd Squadron.

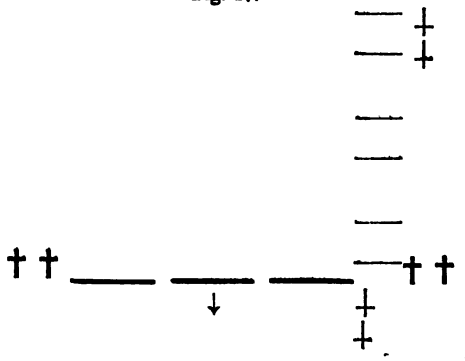
Fig. 16.



20 '*Form Line to the Rear on the Rear Troop?*'

Guns in Front, 'Left take Ground,' and follow the Troops to the Right of the Line. Guns in Rear 'Right take Ground,' and, in succession, 'Left take Ground,' 'Right about wheel.' (Fig. 17.)

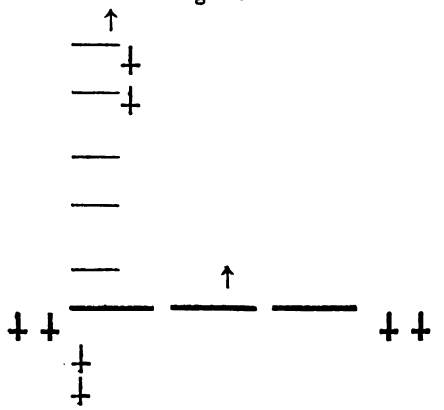
Fig. 17.



21 '*Form Line to the Front on the Rear Troop?*'

Nos. 1 and 2, Right take Ground, and move obliquely to the Right of the Line; Nos. 3 and 4 Left Incline, and on the Left of the Front form Line. (Fig. 18.)

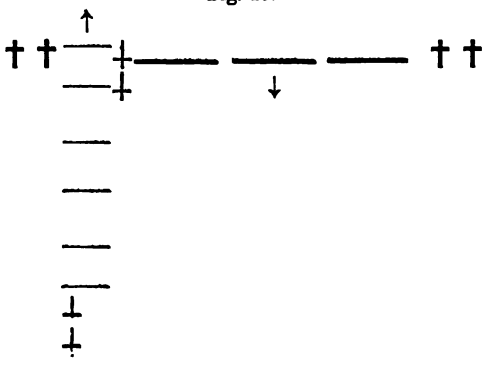
Fig. 18.



22 '*Form Line to the Right-about on the Leading Troop?*'

The Guns in Front must halt till the Rear of the Column passes, or may get into Action, in Front of the Base Troop. (Fig. 19.)

Fig. 19.

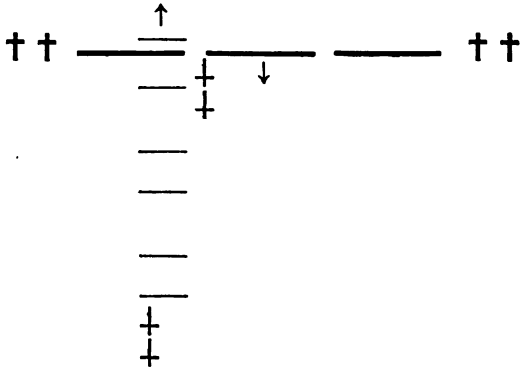


OBSERVATION.—The Column *must* be halted before *this* Line is formed, and the Guns in Front should shift to the Pivot Flank, and form before the Column is put in motion.

23 *Form Line to the Rear on the Leading Troop?*

The Guns in Front bring their Shoulders forward round the Leading Troop, which wheels to the Left-about; the Guns in Rear, Right Incline to the Left of the Line. (Fig. 20.)

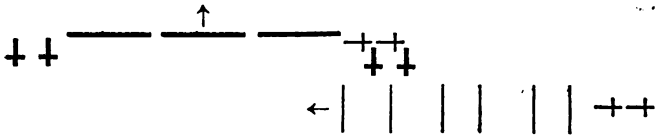
Fig. 20.



24 *'To the Reverse Flank Right form the Line?'*

The Guns at the head must countermarch, that is, the leading Gun wheels to the Right-about, followed by No. 2, then Halt and Action, Left if required; if not, Right take Ground, and Right Reverse, and form on the Right of the Line; the Guns in Rear follow the 3rd Squadron and form on the Left of it. (Fig. 21.)

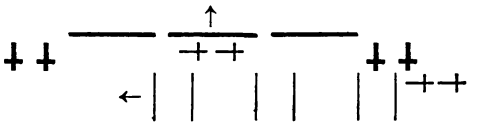
Fig. 21.



25 *Form Inverted Line to the Right, on the Heads of Squadrons?*

Guns in Front—'Right take Ground;' 'Left take Ground;' pass in front of the 1st Squadron and form on its Left; Guns in Rear form to the Right. (Fig. 22.)

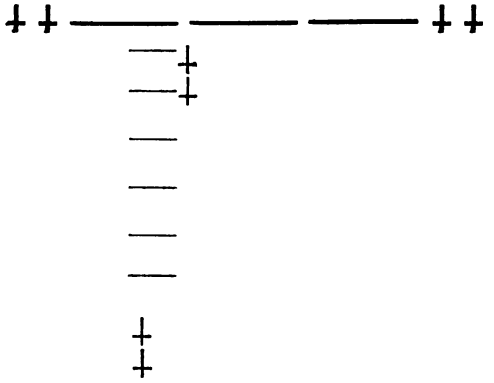
Fig. 22.



26 '*Form Inverted Line to the Front?*'

The Guns in Front march on till clear of the Leaders of the Base Troop, then No. 1 wheels to the Left, followed by No. 2, and pass along the front of the 1st Squadron; then 'Action Right,' or Form on the left of it; the Guns in Rear wheel to the Right, and move with the 3rd Squadron to the Right. (Fig. 23.)

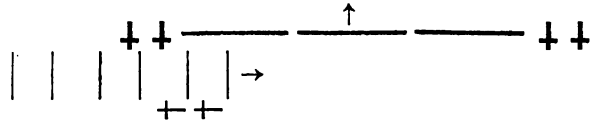
Fig. 23.



OBSERVATION.—If this Movement be done from a halt, the Guns in Front should 'Left take Ground,' and pass through the Troops to the Left.

27 *Form Inverted Line to the Left on the First Squadron?* (Fig. 24.)

Fig. 24.

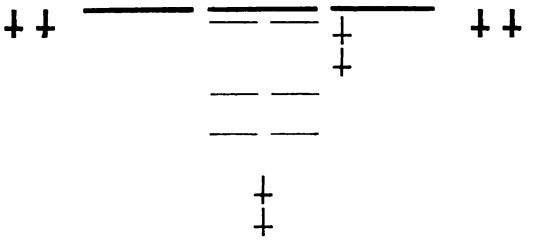


If the Guns are not required immediately in 'Action,' those in Front should halt till the Rear of the Column has passed, and then form on the Left of the 1st Squadron; the Guns in Rear following the 3rd Squadron, and forming on the Right of it. If they are required immediately in Action, the Guns in Rear must 'Wheel up' on the Left, and those in Front move on and form on the Right of the Line.

28 *From Double Column 'Form Line to the Front?'*

The Guns in front, 'Right take Ground' and form on the Right; those in Rear, Left Incline and form on the Left. (Fig. 25.)

Fig. 25.



29 *'Form Line to the Left?'*

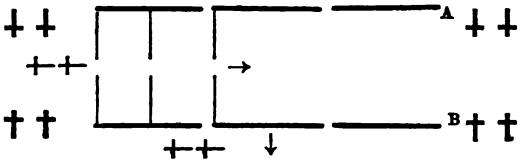
Those in Rear, 'Left Wheel up,' the Guns in Front move on and form to the Left. (Fig. 26, A.)

30 *'Form Line to the Right,' supposing the Guns on the Right?*

Those on the Right, 'Right Reverse'—'Right

take Ground'—'Right Reverse'—the Guns in Rear move on and form on the Left. (Fig. 26, B.)

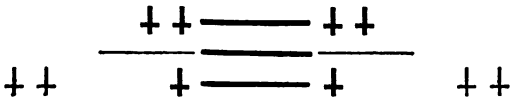
Fig. 26.



OBSERVATION.—When it is intended to form Line to the Right, the Right Column should direct; then the Guns on the Left (Nos. 3 and 4) would be with the Head of the Column, on the left of it; Nos. 1 and 2 in Rear of the Column. Nos. 3 and 2 should always be in front of the Subdivisions in a Double Column from the Centre.

31 '*Form Close Column on Second Squadron, Right in Front?*'

Fig. 27.

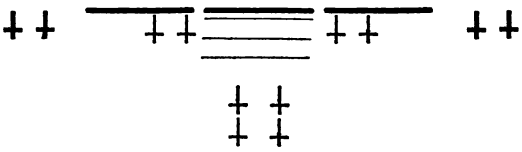


The Guns take Ground and form on the Flanks or in Rear of the Column.

32 *Close Column of Squadrons,* '*Deploy on Second Squadron?*'

The Guns, whether on the Flanks or in Rear, 'Take Ground,' and form on the Flanks of the Line. (Fig. 28.)

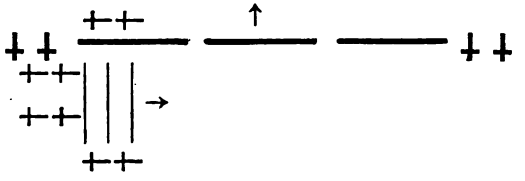
Fig. 28.



OBSERVATION.—Deploying on the 1st or 3rd Squadron is the same for Artillery.

33 '*Form Line to the Left on the Third Squadron?*' (Fig. 29.)

Fig. 29.

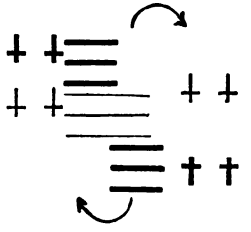


Guns on the Left, Reverse, and retire till clear of the 3rd Squadron, then form on the Left of it; those on the Right go with the 1st Squadron to the Right of the Line. If the Guns are in Rear, Nos. 3 and 4 'Left wheel up;' 1 and 2 move to the Right of the Line and form to the Left.

34 '*The Column will reverse its Front?*' (Fig. 30.)

This Movement is similar to 'Change Front and Wings by the Wheel and Countermarch of Subdivisions round the Centre.' The Guns 1 and 2 Reverse, and then the Guns of both Wings accompany the Troops round; when they halt, 1 and 2 Reverse.

Fig. 30.



35 '*The Squadrons will Countermarch?*' (Fig. 31.)

In this, each Squadron acts as a Battery, 'Changing Front to the Rear by Guns and Waggons taking Ground.' If the Guns are in Rear, they must get to the Front by the *reverse* Flank. (Fig. 31, A.)

36 *If they are on the Flanks?* (Fig. 31, B.)

Fig. 31.

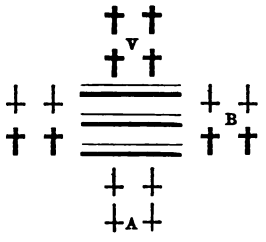
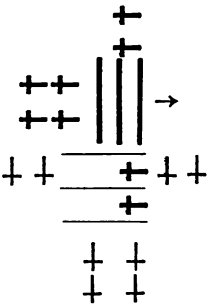


Fig. 32.



They may 'Reverse,' or 'Wheel about Inwards,' and keep the same flanks; or they may advance clear of the Column, wheel inwards, pass each other, when clear of the Flanks, wheel and move up to the Head of the Column; this places them on the proper Flanks.

37 *Close Column — 'Change Front to the Right?'* (Fig. 32.)

If the Guns are in Rear, 'Left take Ground,' and bring Left Shoulders forward with the 3rd Squadron. If they are on the Flanks, Nos. 1 and 2 Right Reverse and throw back the Right; Nos. 3 and 4 bring Left Shoulders forward with the 1st Squadron.

OBSERVATION.—In the foregoing, I have shown four Guns with a Regiment of three Squadrons, but the instructions will answer for six Guns, with a Brigade of two or more Regiments of Cavalry.

In showing the new Positions taken up by the Guns, I have in many cases refrained from giving the Artillery Commands, leaving it to them to shift the Guns as they may consider best.

8. *Spiking Guns.*

1 *If Cavalry attack and capture Guns, how are they (if necessary) to render them unserviceable?*

All Cavalry on Service should be supplied with the common Spike, which is a piece of steel about four inches long; this is driven into the Vent as far as it will go, and then broken off close to the Gun.

2 *If they have not been supplied with the proper Spike, what may be done?*

A nail or wooden peg driven into the Vent will render the Gun unserviceable for a time.

3 *What is the Diameter of the Vent?*

Two-ninths of an inch; that is, an inch divided into nine parts; the width of the Vent is equal to two of those parts ◯; consequently, the nail or peg must be that thickness.

9. *The Lasso.*

1 *What is the Lasso?*

A harness by which Cavalry assist Artillery in drawing large Guns up hills, or over deep ground.

2 *Of what is it composed?*

A stout leather Surcingle, about four inches broad, in two pieces, joined together by an Iron Ring; and a Rope Trace eight or twelve feet long, with Hooks at each end.

3 *How is the Lasso fastened to the Cavalry Horse?*

One part of the Surcingle is put over the Seat of the Saddle, the other under the Horse's belly, and braced very tight by a White Leather Thong passed several times through the Rings at each end.

4 *How is the Rope Trace fastened?*

One end is hooked to the Ring in the middle of the Surcingle, the other end is hooked to the Gun-carriage.

5 *When two Cavalry Horses assist at the same Gun, how are the traces placed?*

The Surcingles must be so put on that both Traces will be inside.

6 *What Instructions are the Riders to receive?*

To keep the Horse's Croupe a little outwards to prevent the Trace from touching the Flank or Leg.

7 *Are there peculiarly-shaped Horses, on which it would not be safe to try the Lasso?*

Yes; any Horse which is smaller behind the Girth than in front of it; as the saddle would shift back, and the common Breastplate is not sufficiently strong to prevent it.

8 *Which are the safest Horses to put it on?*

Any Horse which is thicker behind the Girth than in front of it, as it is impossible the Saddle or Lasso Surcingle can shift back on them.

---

10. *Troops acting in Streets or Defiles.*

1 *When Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry are called upon to act in Streets or Defiles, where the Flanks are confined, how should they be formed?*

In Column of Troops and Companies, or of Divisions and Subdivisions, according to the width of the place.

2 *What Distances should be preserved?*

It is necessary there should be more than Open Column Distance, to prevent confusion in the Changes and Formations.

3 *When about to act independently, how should the different Arms be placed in the Column, to make them available for acting either to the Front or Rear?*

In the following order:—(Fig. A, B.)

A Troop of Cavalry, or two Divisions.
A Company of Infantry, or two Subdivisions.
A Gun.
Two Companies of Infantry or four Subdivisions.
One Troop of Cavalry, or two Divisions.

4 *What is the third Company intended for?*

To break into and occupy houses if necessary, or to act as a Reserve for either of the parties, if they are acting at the same time to the Front and Rear.

5 *If the Company be ordered to the Front, and the Troop to the Rear, how is it performed?* (Fig. C, D.)

The Company wheels backwards by Subdivisions on both Flanks; the Troop retires by Files from both Flanks, inclines inwards, to pass through the Infantry; when clear of them they incline outwards, and form to the Right and Left about in Rear of the Company or Gun, as may be ordered. When the Troop is clear, the Company wheels into Line.

6 *If the Gun is required instead of the Company?*

It keeps the Centre of the Street, and moves to the Front as the Troop files to the Rear, if there be room; if not, after the Troop is clear of the Infantry. As many of the Company as can will then wheel into Line on each Flank of the Gun, and open a Fire in support of it. (Fig. E, F.)

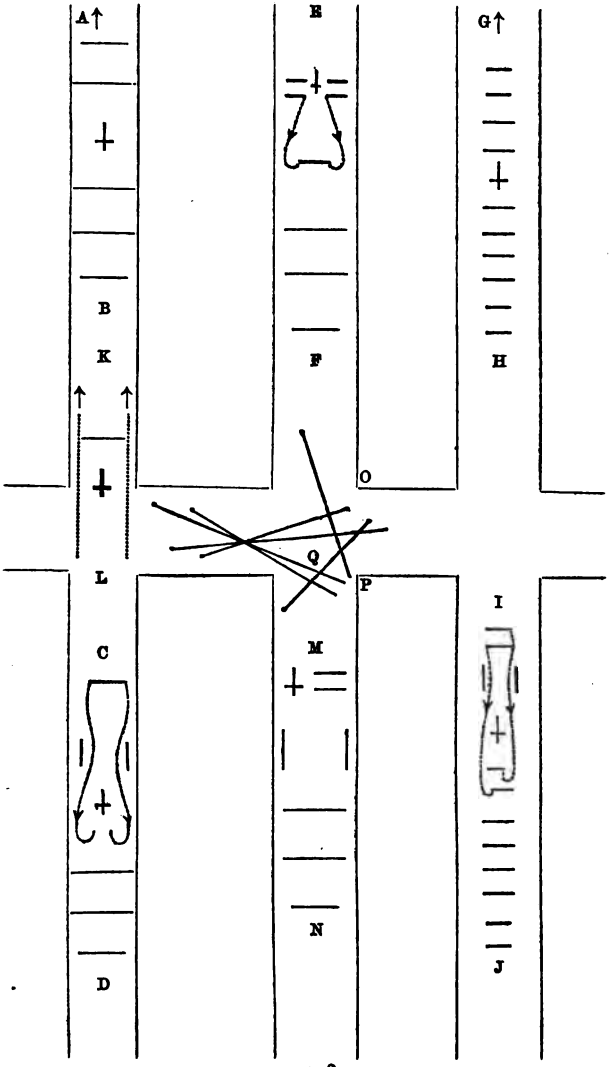
7 *If Cavalry and Infantry stand in Column of Divisions and Subdivisions* (fig. G, H), *how are the foregoing Movements performed?*

The same way, but the Rear Division of the Cavalry must retire first and re-form first,—or if Right be in Front, the Leading Division might retire from its Right, the Rear Division from its Left, both at the same time. The Infantry wheels backwards, by Sections, as before ordered. (Fig. I, J.)

8 *How is the Troop brought to the Front of the Infantry and Gun?*

The Infantry wheel backwards—the Cavalry advance by Files from both Flanks, and when clear of the Infantry and Gun form to the Front.

TROOPS ACTING IN STREETS OR DEFILES.



9 *How do the Infantry go to the Front or Rear?*

They file from both Flanks, and go by the Flanks of the Cavalry and Artillery, which remain in the Centre of the Street. (Fig. K, L.)

10 *How is the Gun brought to the Front or Rear of Cavalry?*

The Troop opens outwards from its Centre by passaging, if there be room—or, one Division advances, the other Division gets in Rear of it by Threes or Passaging. (Fig. M, N.)

11 *If the Rear of the Column be attacked, what is to be done?*

If there be time, the Troop and Company should countermarch, after which they act as ordered for those in Front; if there is not time to countermarch, they must be put about, and act with the Rear Ranks in Front.

12 *If it be thought necessary to occupy Houses, which should be selected for that purpose?*

Those at the Corners of Streets, and opposite each other. (Fig. O, P.)

13 *Is it better to occupy two Houses, with a Party in each, than one with a much larger Party?*

It is, as the Fire from both Houses will protect the Troops in each. (Fig. Q.)

14 *Should the Party in each House look particularly to any attempt at forcing the Doors or Windows of the opposite House?*

They should, and prevent it; as they can do so more effectually than the Party occupying the House.

15 *What should be done after the Party has entered a House to occupy it?*

The Windows and Doors of the lower Story should be barricaded, with the Furniture and all other available Articles.

16 *What else should be done?*

The means of a safe Retreat should be secured, either by the Rear, or by breaking into adjoining Houses.

17 *Which part of a House is best to fire from?*

The second or third Story.

18 *Why?*

The fire at those below will not injure our Party in the opposite House, and the Fire from our Assailants below will not have so bad an effect on us, especially if we form a Breastwork.

19 *What good Breastwork may be found in a House?*

Feather Beds and Bedding placed against the Windows, and kept there by Chairs and Tables.

---

11. *Cavalry acting in Streets, Dismounted.*

1 *If Cavalry are called on to act in Streets, dismounted, and receive Orders to fire, how is it performed?*

A Column of two or more Divisions must be formed, and each Division told off by Subdivisions and Threes, or Sections—the Rear Rank to be within one Pace of the Front Rank.

2 *If they are stationary or advancing when they receive Orders to fire?*

Both Ranks of the leading Division must receive Orders to kneel, the next Division closes within two Paces of it, and remains standing; and in this Order they load and fire.

3 *How are they to fire?*

The Commanding Officer may order one or two specified Files to fire; or if a greater effort is necessary, he will order a particular section of Threes, or Subdivision—or he may order Volleys by Ranks in succession, or File firing.

4 *What is File Firing?*

It is independent firing, commencing on the Right or Left of Divisions, or from both Flanks, as may be ordered.

5 *What rule is observed in File Firing?*

Each Front and Rear Rank man 'Present' at the same time, but the Rear Rank man is not to fire till his Front Rank man has fired, and the Front Rank man is not to fire until the man he follows has fired.

6 *If the Divisions are retiring, how is the Firing performed?*

The Column is halted facing the Assailants; the Leading Division then receives orders to 'Fire,' 'Advance Arms,' Face outwards from its Centre—file to the Rear in Double Time, and form to the 'Right and Left About,' Load, and remain there until its Front is again clear.

7 *When the leading Division has retired, what does the next Division do?*

The moment its Front is clear, it will receive the same Orders, and act as the Leading Division did—and so of the other Divisions in succession.

8 *If there are but two Divisions, how should they act?*

They should fire by Ranks in succession, instead of by Divisions, to enable them to keep up a constant Fire, if necessary.

9 *If the Party employed be so small as not to allow of more than One Division of a single Rank, what is to be done?*

It must be told off in four or more Sections, and then only one Section to fire at a time.

---

12. *Escorts.*

For Prisoners.

1 *Suppose an Escort for Prisoners to consist of one Officer, two Sergeants, and about thirty Rank and File, how is it formed?*

In a single Rank, and told off by Threes and Files from the Centre or Right.

2 *In what Order do they move off?*

An Advanced Guard is formed of two men in Front, followed by a Noncommissioned Officer, and two men in rear of him; eight or nine men precede the Prison Van or Waggon, two or three abreast; four or six men flank it; and eight or nine follow it, two or three abreast. A Rear Guard follows, of a Noncommissioned Officer and two men.

3 *Suppose a similar Escort has charge of four Cars of Prisoners, how is it disposed of?*

The Advanced and Rear Guards will be the same; and each Car will be preceded by two men, flanked by two men, and followed by two; any extra men will be put in Front and Rear.

4 *Where is the Officer's Post?*

He should remain near the Prisoners, if there be but one Vehicle; if more, he will remain near the Centre.

5 *If the Detachment be much smaller, say an Officer, Sergeant, and twelve to eighteen Rank and File, how is it formed?*

As nearly as possible in the same manner. An Advanced and Rear Guard must never be dispensed with, although the numbers may not admit of more than one man for each.

6 *What are the men on the Flanks of the Van called?*

Flankers.

7 *In moving the Escort off, what is to be observed?*

To place the men so that the order of the Threes or Files will not be disturbed, any odd Files being put in the Advanced or Rear Guard, in order that there may be no confusion in forming up.

8 *What do you mean by the Order of the Threes or Files?*

That each Right, Centre, and Left should be together; or if in File, each Right File should be on the Right, and his left hand man on his Left.

9 *What are the Distances to be preserved?*

They must depend on circumstances; but, as a general rule for guidance, the two men in front should be about 100 yards from the Noncommissioned Officer, who keeps about 50 yards from the File, or three in Rear of him, and they keep 50 yards from the Prisoners.

ESCORTS.

Prisoners.

Royal Carriage.

13. *Escorts, or Guards of Honour.*

1 *How is an Escort or Guard of Honour formed up to receive the Royal Personage?*

In single Rank, opposite the Door at which the Royal Carriage is waiting; the Officer in Front of the Centre, if there be room—if not, on the Right.

2 *On the Royal Personage appearing, what is done?*

The Officer gives the Command, 'Draw Swords,' salutes himself, and comes to the Carry.

3 *What Command is given when the Royal Carriage is ready to move off?*

'Threes Right' or 'Left,' or 'Files Right' or 'Left,' 'Form the Escort,' 'Trot,' 'March.'

4 *How are they to know their several places in the Escort?*

By having been previously well instructed by the Officer.

5 *What does a Royal Escort consist of?*

One Subaltern, one Sergeant, and twelve Rank and File.

6 *How are they disposed of?*

Two men in front; a Corporal and three men in File, 50 yards in Rear of them, and the same distance in Front of the Royal Carriage; the Subaltern on the Right, and the Sergeant on the Left of the Carriage; six men in Rear of it, in File, covering on the Wheels, the Leading Files one Horse's length from them. The whole with Swords carried, except the two men in front, who have their Carbines at the Carry.

7 *What is the exact Position of the Flankers?*

They are to be just clear of the Wheels; their Horses' heads in line with the Carriage-doors, except when passing through crowded thoroughfares, when they bring their own Bodies in line with the Windows or Doors, to prevent any person from approaching the Carriage.

8 *What Instructions should the Men in Rear of the Carriage receive?*

To be vigilant, and attend to nothing but their Duty, watching closely every Person that attempts to approach the Carriage, and, if necessary, prevent them.

9 *If a Guard of Honour or Escort be composed of two Officers, two Sergeants, and about thirty Rank and File, how are they disposed of?*

In the manner laid down for the Prison Van; there would then be four or six Flankers, two of them being the Officers posted in line with the Windows.

10 *Does it signify whether it moves off Right or Left in Front?*

If the Escort is going to the Right, it will move off Right in Front; if to the Left, Left in Front.

11 *How do Escorts relieve each other?*

If the Relief takes place where the Royal Carriage changes Horses, it will be done the same as when the Escort first moved off; the Old Escort forming on that side of the New Escort which is next to it, so as to be out of the way of the New Escort when moving off.

12 *If the Relief takes place at an intermediate Point?*

In that case, each Party of the New, must move off as the corresponding Party of the Old Escort comes up—the Old Escort forming as above.

13 *If the Relief does not take place where the Royal Carriage changes Horses, is the Escort to form up there?*

It is—opposite the Carriage; and as that

Formation may be to the Reverse Flank, in again moving off each Party must take its former Post.

14 *The Escort having arrived at its Destination, how is it formed up?*

It is, as at first, formed opposite the Door at which the Royal Carriage is to stop, by one of the common Formations from Threes or Files.

15 *After having formed, what is done?*

The Officer gives the Salute, and as soon as the Door or Gate is closed, the duty is performed.

16 *Why is the Escort formed in a Single Rank?*

In consequence of having to form up in Streets and narrow Places, where there would not be room for the depth of two Ranks, which is twenty feet from the nose of the Front Rank Horse to the tail of the Rear Rank Horse; this Distance, in addition to the Royal Carriage, would, in many places, block up the Thoroughfare.

17 *How do the several Parties preserve their Distance?*

The Royal Carriage regulates the Pace, therefore Distances must be preserved from it.

14. *Escorts for Military Stores.*

1 *If an Escort for Military Stores be composed of Cavalry, how is it formed?*

There must be a strong Advanced Guard, with a Rear Guard and Flankers.

2 *If this Duty is performed near the Enemy, what additional precautions should be taken?*

The Stores should be kept as close to each other as possible, and Side Patrols must be thrown out.

3 *If they meet with a Defile, what is done?*

The Waggons must be taken to one or both Sides, to allow the Escort to act in taking possession of it.

4 *If the Enemy makes an Attack when on the Line of March, how are they to act?*

The Waggons should be got into two or more Lines, to give the Escort a better chance of protecting them.

5 *When it is necessary to feed, what is done?*

The Waggons should be formed into a Close Column, the Escort to take up a Position outside them, posting Vedettes.

6 *In halting for the Night, if advantage cannot be taken of an Occupied Town, how are they to act?*

The Waggons should be formed in a Column of three or four Lines, by resting the Shafts of one Waggon on the hind part of the one in front of it, a sufficient space to be left between the Lines for the Horses. Or the Waggons may be arranged so as to form three sides of a Square,

and in Front of the Fourth Side, and about twenty or thirty yards from the Square, a Line of Waggons may be formed; this would allow free egress in case of Attack.

7 *What else should be done?*

A Guard should be mounted and posted outside the Square, with as many Sentinels as may be considered necessary; those off duty to be inside the Square.

PART THE FOURTH.

1. *Letter Parties.*

1 *What are the particular Duties of a Noncommissioned Officer commanding a Letter Party?*

To have the first for duty ready to turn out at the shortest notice; to receive all Letters; note down from who received, to whom addressed, and the Hour; give a receipt; dispatch them immediately, and note down by whom, the Hour, and Rate.

2 *And when the Orderly returns?*

He is to inspect him and his Horse; get the receipt; note the Hour he returned, and file the Receipt.

3 *What Instruction should he give his Men as to Paces?*

They should know that Troop Horses generally walk three-and-a-half to four miles an hour; trot, at a steady pace, about seven miles an hour; and, at a brisk pace, or the Trot of Manœuvre, eight-and-a-half miles an hour.

4 *This known, what Instructions should he give an Orderly, to regulate the pace to the Rate dispatched at?*

Supposing the Rate is five Miles an Hour, he will tell him to walk a mile, and trot a mile, at a steady pace; if the rate is six miles an hour, to trot a mile at a steady pace, then walk a quarter of a mile, and so on.

5 *If the Rate be seven Miles an Hour, I suppose trot the whole way at the Steady Pace?*

Yes; or if the state of the road or obstacles render that impracticable, he may trot one mile at the brisk pace, and walk a quarter of a mile, and so on.

6 *If the Rate is Eight Miles an Hour?*

He must trot nearly the whole way at the Quick Pace, as it only takes three-and-a-half Minutes to trot half a mile.

7 *Should he be very attentive to the State of the Shoeing?*

He ought to examine every Horse of his Party once each Day, and have any loose shoes fastened, and Nails which require it clenched; the Horses to be newly shod once in each Month.

8 *Is it advisable the Noncommissioned Officer should know the State of the different Roads leading from his Post?*

It is absolutely necessary, to enable him to regulate the Pace correctly, and thereby ensure the Delivery of Letters in due Time, which is of the utmost importance on this Duty.

9 *At what rate should an Orderly return, after delivering his Letters?*

At a Walk, unless otherwise ordered.

10 *Give a Form of Receipt for Letters received?*

Received from the Bearer 2 letters, at 9 Hour 45 Minutes, A. M.

JOHN SMITH,
Corp. Drag. Guards.

Castlebromwich, 4th June, 1850.

11 *In this Receipt, what is meant by* 9 *Hour* 45 *Minutes?*

Forty-five minutes past nine o'clock.

12 *What does A.M. mean?*

M. stands for Meridian, that is, 12 o'clock in the day; A.M., for Ante-Meridian, before 12 o'clock; P.M., for Post-Meridian, after 12 o'clock in the day.

13 *Should the Noncommissioned Officer have some of those always ready?*

He should, that he may have no delay but to insert the Hour and Date. He should also have Dispatches ready.

14 *Give the Form of a Dispatch?*

Private *Sharp* dispatched at *12* hour *4* minutes, *P.*M., to *Goleshill,* with *2* Letters, and——. Rate per hour *8* Miles.

JOHN SMITH,
Corp. Drag. Guards.

Castlebromwich, 4th June, 1850.

15 *Is it advisable to keep a permanent Register of Letters received and dispatched?*

It is, for many reasons; the following Form, which may be kept on a few Sheets of Foolscap Paper, will be found to answer.

RETURN OF LETTERS RECEIVED AND DISPATCHED BY A LETTER PARTY STATIONED AT CASTLEBROMWICH.

Date.	From whom received.	Number received.	When received.		To whom addressed.	Where.	Dispatched.		By whom dispatched.	Rate.	Returned.		Remarks.
			H.	M.			H.	M.		Miles per hour.	H.	M.	
1850. June 4,	Mr. Lowe	2	9	45	Major-General	Coleshill	9	50	Priv. Sharp	7	12	4	Brought a Letter
„ „	Priv. Sharp	1	12	4	Brigade-Major	Birmingham	12	6	„ Mack	8	4	45	Receipt. Lost a Shoe.

2. *The March.*

OBSERVATION.—These Instructions are only intended for an inexperienced Officer, or Noncommissioned Officer, in Command of a small Party.

1 *At what hour is it advisable to march?*

If the weather be very hot, the March should commence early; if otherwise, time should be given the Men to have Breakfast.

2 *After marching the first two or three Miles, should the Party be dismounted?*

Yes, for a few Minutes, to look round the Saddlery and Baggage, and tighten Girths.

3 *What is the best average Rate to march at?*

About four-and-a-half Miles an Hour.

4 *How may that average Rate be gained?*

By trotting Half a Mile at a steady Pace and walking one Mile, with a short Halt every four or six Miles.

5 *What Rule should be observed with regard to trotting?*

The Trot should be on a *level part* of the Road, and not more than half or three-quarters of a Mile at a time, to prevent the Horses getting too warm—the last three Miles must be at a Walk, to bring them in cool.

6 *If very Steep Hills are met with, what is advisable to be done?*

The party should be dismounted, and lead their Horses down from the Summit of the Hill.

OBSERVATION.—Whenever the Party dismounts, they should examine their Horses' Feet, to see if they have picked up Stones.

7 *What is the best Preventive against Sore Backs?*

The men to preserve a Military Seat, as any *lounging* must bring a greater *pressure* of the Saddle to one point, instead of being equally divided, and give the Horse a Sore Back. They must guard against *points* of Straps or other *things* getting between the Pannels and the Horse's Back.

8 *What may the Commander of a Party do to prevent lounging?*

Not tire his Men by a too long *trot*, or walk on *foot*; alternate walking and trotting, and occasionally walking on *foot*, about one hundred yards will be found a good preventive against lounging.

9 *If there be a good Watering-place two or three Miles from the Town, should the Horses be watered?*

Yes, if they be cool, the walk in will prevent it from doing harm. If they are not watered coming into Town, it should be given before the Oats, or when they are going to be groomed, but not immediately after coming into Stables.

10 *What Forage does the Innkeeper supply?*

In Great Britain and Ireland 10 lbs. Oats, 12 lbs. Hay, and 8 lbs. Straw.

11 *When should they unsaddle?*

Not sooner than two hours after billeting off; the Valise and Cloak are to be taken off after unbridling; the Horse's Head, Neck, and Legs should be cleaned before unsaddling, and the Men get their Dinners.

12 *If a Horse is touched from the Saddle, what should be done?*

If the Skin be not broken, soak a Linen Cloth in Salt and Water, and lay it on, repeating it during the Evening, and endeavour to take the *pressure* from that next day.

13 *If the Horse be unfit to carry the Saddle next Day, what may be done with it?*

If there be no Light Cart, it should be sent by a Public Conveyance one or more stages, and have the Horse led; or lead the Horse with the Saddle on, taking the pressure off the Sore.

14 *After grooming, what should be attended to?*

The Horse's Shoes should be examined, and any of them found loose, fastened as soon as possible. The Feet should be stopped with Cow-dung when it can be procured.

15 *If there be Military in the Town where the Party is quartered, is it necessary to Report?*

It is; if the Party be commanded by an Officer, he should send or take a State of his Party to the Officer commanding, either before or immediately after his arrival.

16 *If the Party be commanded by a Noncommissioned Officer?*

He should take his Party to the Barracks, if they are not much out of his way; if they are, he must, after billeting off, go there and show his Route to the Commanding Officer or Adjutant, and ask for Orders.

17 *If Military be met on the Line of March, what is to be observed?*

If the Regiment met be senior, or carry a Standard or Colours, the party must be formed up on the Side of the Road, and Carry Swords while they pass, the Officer saluting the Standard or Colours.

18 *If it be a junior Regiment, without Standard or Colours?*

The Party is to continue its March with Drawn Swords, and Carry while passing.

19 *What Receipt should be taken from Landlords for Billet Money and Men's Dinners?*

A Form should be made out on a Sheet of Foolscap, which will serve for the whole March, and also for future reference, if necessary.

Town and Date.	Signs or Names.	Number of		Men's Names.	Amount paid.			Landlord's Signature, acknowledging the Receipt.
		Men.	Horses.		£	s.	d.	

20 *What is the Order for Billeting Dragoons?*

When possible, Men should be billeted with their Horses; in no case is there to be less than one Man with one or two Horses, nor less than two Men where there are four Horses, and so on in proportion for a greater Number; a man is not to be billeted more than 100 yards from his Horse.

21 *If Carriages are required for Baggage, how are they procured?*

Application is made to the Constable; if he says a Warrant is necessary, a Noncommissioned Officer

must be sent with the Route, or a certified Copy of it, to a Justice of Peace, who will give him a Warrant, the Fee for which is 1*s.*; this Warrant is to be given to the Constable, who must provide the Carriages required.

22 *What are the Rates to be paid for them in England?*

A Waggon with four or more Horses, weight not to exceed 30 cwt., 1*s.* per mile, and an additional rate if demanded, not exceeding 4*d.* per mile. A Waggon with narrow wheels, or any Cart with four Horses, carrying not less than 15 cwt., 9*d.*; additional rate not to exceed 3*d.* For any Cart or Carriage with less than four Horses, and not carrying 15 cwt., 6*d.*; additional rate not to exceed 2*d.*

23 *What are the Rates in Ireland?*

For every hundredweight on any Wheeled Carriage, one halfpenny per mile; but no Car can be compelled to proceed with less than 6 cwt. under 3*d.* per mile.

24 *What are the Rates in Scotland?*

The same as in England.

25 *Soldiers marching by Route, having occasion to pass a regular Ferry, what are they to pay?*

Only half the ordinary rate.

26 *Are Officers or Soldiers to pay Toll when on the Line of March?*

They are not; nor at any other time, if in Military Uniform, unless they are in a Hired or Private Vehicle.

27 *Are their Horses exempted from Toll?*

They are, and also Carriages conveying Baggage.

3. *Fitting Saddlery.*

1 *How is the Saddle fitted?*

It must be placed behind the play of the Shoulder; a Hand should turn between the Crupper and Back, and between the Breastplate and Shoulder—the upper edge of the bottom of the Breastplate to be two Inches above the sharp Breastbone; a Finger should pass between the Girth and Belly, and the Surcingle should be as tight as, but not tighter than, the Girth.

2 *How is the Bridoon fitted?*

It should touch the Corner of the Mouth, but not wrinkle it.

3 *How is the Bridle fitted?*

The Bar of the Bit to be one Inch above the Lower Tusk of a Gelding, two Inches above the Corner Tooth of a Mare. Curb and Nose-band to admit one Finger, and the Throat-band three Fingers between them and the Jaw-bone.

4 *How are the Stirrups fitted?*

As much depends on the *pliability* of the Boot on the Instep, the best Method is, when the Heel is sunk, the Toe raised, and the Leg in the proper position, the Stirrup should fit on the Ball of the Foot without slipping off or raising the Leg. The established rule is, that the bottom of the Stirrup should be the breadth of two Fingers above the upper edge of the Boot-heel.

4. *Plan of Marching Order.*

1 *Give a Plan of Packing for Marching Order.*

Near Side.	VALISE.	Off Side.
1 Pair Drawers. 1 Shirt and Plume. 1 Pair Socks. 1 Pair Gloves. Clothes Brush. Holdall. 1 Flannel Waistcoat. Hair and Brass Brushes on the top of the roll.	Stable Jacket and Web Surcingle in the Flap. Cornsack rolled length of the Valise, and placed between the Cantle and the Valise. Horse Log on near side baggage strap near top of Valise.	1 Pair Overalls. 1 Shirt. 1 Pair Socks. 2 Towels. 2 Shoe Brushes on the top of the roll.
Near Wallet.	WALLETS.	Off Wallet.
1 Highlow. 1 Tin of Blacking. Curry Comb. Rubber and Water-sponge.	Forage Cap between the Wallets. Cloak 40 inches long. Cape 34 inches on top of the Cloak.	1 Highlow. Button-stick. Brass Ball. Horse Brush. Stable Bag.
Near Side.	SHOE CASES.	Off Side.
Turnscrew. Horse-picker. 1 Pair Horse Shoes and Nails.	Cornbag rolled and carried on near side Shoe Case. Mess Tin over off side Shoe Case.	Oil Tin. 1 Pair Horse Shoes and Nails.

2 *How is the Haversack carried?*

Over the right Shoulder: if empty, neatly folded and resting on the left hip.

3 *Sergeants-Major and Trumpeters have but one Wallet; what Changes are necessary for them?*

The Highlows to be in the Valise and the Off Wallet to contain Curry Comb and Horsebrush, Rubber and Watersponge, Stable Bag and Tin of Blacking, Button Stick and Brass Ball.

4 *As Lancers have no Wallets how are they to act?*

As laid down for Sergeants-Major and Trumpeters, substituting Off Holster for Wallet.

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5. *Weights in Marching Order.*

1 *What is the average Weight carried by a Heavy Dragoon's Horse in Complete Marching Order?*

Average weight of Saddlery, including Sheepskin, Cornsack, Horse Collar, Chain, Log, and spare Horseshoes, 3st. 7lb. Average weight of Necessaries, Accoutrements, Arms, and Cloak, 3st. 11lb. Total, exclusive of the Dragoon, 7st. 4lb. Average weight of Men, 11st. 8lb. Total Average, taken from the Averages of four Regiments, 18st. 10lb.

2 *Give the same Averages for Light Dragoons?*

Average weight of Saddlery, &c., 3st. 11lb.
Average weight of Necessaries, &c. 3st. 8lb.
Average weight of Men, . . . 10st. 3lb.
Total, taken from the Averages of five Regiments of Light Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers, 18st. 4lb.

3 *What is the average Weight of the Valise, packed for Marching Order?*

About 16 pounds.

4 *What is the Weight of the Cloak and Articles carried in the Wallets?*

They average about 13 pounds.

5 *What is the Weight of the Arms?*

Carbine 7½lbs., Pistol 3¼lbs., Lance 4lbs., Sword and Scabbard 4lbs. to 4¼lbs., Sword Blade 2¼lbs. to 2½lbs.

6 *Who are armed with Pistols in Dragoon and Hussar Regiments?*

The Regimental Sergeant-Major, Troop Sergeant-Majors, Trumpet-Major, and Trumpeters.

7 *What is the prescribed Standard for Recruits?*

Heavy Cavalry 5 feet 8 inches to 5 f. 11 in.
Medium Cavalry 5 f. 7 in. to 5 f. 9 in.
Light Cavalry 5 f. 6 in. to 5 f. 8 in.

8 *How many Regiments of Heavy Cavalry are there?*

Four, viz. 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons.

9 *How many of Medium Cavalry?*

Eleven, viz. five of Dragoon Guards, one of Dragoons and five of Lancers.

10 *How many of Light Cavalry?*

Thirteen, all Hussars.

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6. *Necessaries laid out for Inspection.*

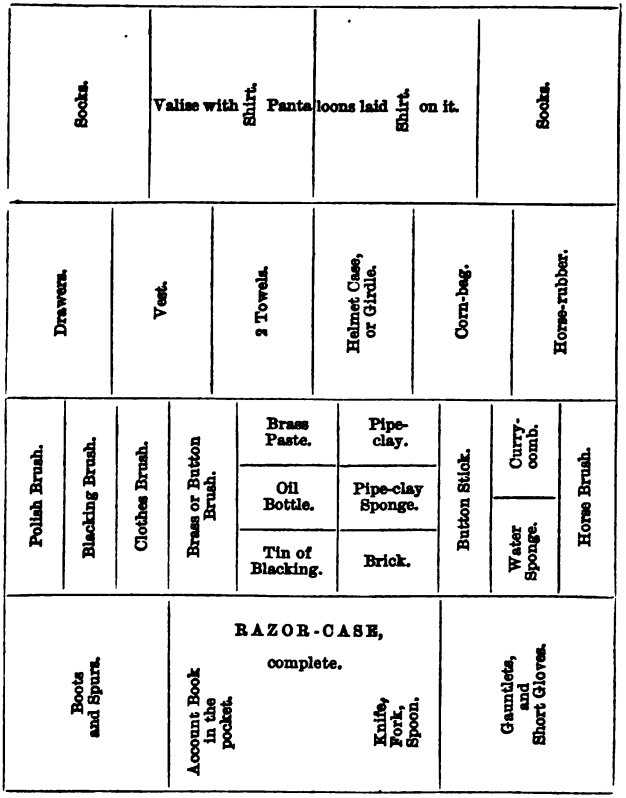
1 *Is it necessary there should be one uniform Plan of parading the Necessaries for Inspection?*

It is, in order that the Inspector may see at once what Articles are wanting.

2 *Is each Article to be numbered?*

Yes; and those that will admit of it, the Number of the Regiment, the Man's Name, Regimental Number, and Date of Issue; at Inspections, these Numbers are to be uppermost.

3 *Give a Plan for laying them out.*



7. *Embarkation of Horses.*

OBSERVATION.—These Instructions are only intended for Small Detachments.

1 *If Horses are obliged to march on the day of Embarkation, what is best to be done?*

The March should commence early, so as to allow time to walk the whole way, and bring the Horses quite cool to the Vessel.

2 *When the Horses are alongside the Vessel, what is the first thing to be done?*

The Saddlery, Arms, and Accoutrements should be carefully packed in the Corn-sack.

3 *Give a Plan for packing them.*

Take off the Sheepskin and lay it on the ground, the wool upwards; lay the Tunic folded, with the Pouch, and Belt, and Sword-belt, on that part of the Sheepskin which lies over the centre of the Cloak, double the sides of the Sheepskin over them, and roll them up in it, binding the Roller with the Connexion or Shabraque strap.

4 *What is done after that?*

Take off the Cloak, Valise, and Wallets; leave out the Jacket, Cap, and Corn-bag; put the Gloves in the Valise; then unsaddle, and lay it on the ground, Pannels up; lay the Valise between the Pannels, lap the flaps over it; put the Girth round the Saddle and buckle it tight to its own straps; put the Surcingle twice round, and buckle it.

5 *How are they packed in the Sack?*

Put the Saddle into it, front down; place the

Carbine, muzzle down, and Sword, between the Valise and Saddle; the Sheepskin, Bags, Wallets, and Bridle over the Saddle and around the Arms to protect them; then tie the mouth of the Sack.

6 *What Things are left out?*

The Cap, Jacket, and Cloak for the Man to wear, Cornbag to get Oats, and the Helmet or Chaco and Case. The Horse-collar, Chain, and Bridoon remain with the Horse.

7 *After the Sack and other things are put on board, and safely stowed, what does he do?*

He gets a web-headed Halter, with double shanks, from on board, and puts it on over the Collar.

8 *Who leads the Horse on board and fastens him?*

The Owner leads the Horse on board, one of the Ship's crew fastens him; the Owner must see it done.

9 *Where are the Rations got?*

Hay and Oats are provided on board, and the Horses are to be fed with both as soon as possible after Embarkation, reserving a portion for the evening and also for the morning. Water should be given before each feed.

10 *As there are no Racks or Mangers, how are the Horses fed?*

They must be hand-fed with Hay; the Oats they eat out of the Cornbag.

11 *When the Order is given for disembarking, what is done?*

The Sack, Cloak, and Helmet, or Chaco, are put ashore, and laid in a convenient and safe place for unpacking.

12 *When the Horses are ordered on Shore, what is done?*

The Owner unties his Horse, and leads him carefully ashore.

13 *Are the Horses groomed?*

Yes, as soon as the Sack is unpacked; and when the Horse is saddled, the leathers are sponged with soap and water.

14 *Are the Wallets and Valise then packed?*

Yes, and everything put neatly on the Saddle; the Man will then put on his coat, belts, &c., and stand ready to mount.

15 *What do you recommend to be done, if they are to march after disembarking?*

The Horses must be walked the whole way, and one Feed of Bran should be drawn in lieu of Oats.

16 *What quantity of Bran is allowed for a Ration of Oats?*

Eleven and one quarter pounds of Bran for 10lbs. of Oats.

8. *Swimming a Horse.*

1 *If a Dragoon is obliged to swim his Horse across a River, how is he to act?*

He takes up the stirrups and crosses them on the Horse's neck, slackens the bit-reins, but not so that the Horse would get entangled in them; he takes the bridoon-reins in both hands, having the slightest feeling on the Horse's mouth to guide him.

2 *As soon as the Horse begins to swim, what is the Rider to do?*

Having hold of the mane, or front of the saddle with both hands, still retaining the reins, he throws the chest well forward, and the legs back, and lies flat on the water, to relieve the Horse of his weight.

3 *When the Horse again touches the Ground, what is the Rider to do?*

He regains his seat, but still bends the upper part of the body forward till the Horse begins to walk, when he resumes the erect position.

9. *Linking Horses.*

1 *If Cavalry are required to dismount and link Horses to march past on foot, or for any other purpose, where nearly the whole are required, how is it performed?*

On the Command 'To Link Horses, prepare to dismount,' all prepare to dismount in the usual way, with the addition of unfastening the Collar chain, and laying it across the Horse's neck.

2 *On the Command, 'Dismount?'*

All dismount and 'Stand to their Horses;' the Commands are then given, 'In front of your Horses,' 'Left Files dress up.'

3 *How are the Horses 'Linked?'*

On the Command 'Link Horses,' each Man fastens his Horse with the Collar chain to the Horse next to him *towards the centre* of the Squadron, or of the Troop, if there be but one, by putting the Tee of the Collar chain through the hind square of the Collar, and afterwards through both squares or crosses of his own Chain.

4 *The Horses being linked, what Commands are given?*

The Men facing their Horses receive the Command 'Front;' they let go the bridoon-reins, and face to the Right about.

5 *If they are afterwards required to form Squadron or Troop to march past, what Commands are given?*

'Front form Squadron' or 'Troop,' which is done as laid down in the 'Dismounted Service.'

6 *When they are to return to their Horses, what Commands are given?*

'Right about Face,' 'File to your Horses,' and

all is done as in the Dismounted Service, except that they stand facing their Horses, holding the bridoon-reins with both hands near the rings.

7 *On the Command,* '*Prepare to mount,*' *how do they act?*

They 'Unlink,' and throw the Chain across the Horse's neck, the Left Files rein their Horses back one Horse's length, and the whole prepare to mount in the usual way.

8 *When are the Chains fastened?*

After the men are mounted.

9 *During the time the Men are away, is it necessary to leave a few in charge of the Horses?*

Two Men per Troop should be left, one posted in Front of each Rank.

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10. *Guards and Sentinels.*

1 *What Compliments are paid by a Guard?*

From Sunrise till Sunset it 'Turns Out' and Presents Arms to General Officers and the Officer commanding the Garrison, if not below the rank of Colonel. It Presents Arms once a day to the Officer commanding the Garrison if below the rank of Colonel, and to the Officer commanding the Regiment if not below the rank of Captain; it afterwards Turns Out with Advanced Arms.

2 *To Field Officers of the Regiment, if not in Command?*

It turns out once a day with Advanced Arms; afterwards, the men stand to their Arms.

3 *Does a Guard turn out to Guns, and other Armed Parties?*

Yes, whenever they approach its Post, and Presents Arms if the Party is commanded by an Officer.

4 *If an Officer passes when a Guard is relieving?*

The Senior takes Command of both Guards and gives the Salute.

5 *If an Officer entitled to a 'Present' passes in Rear of a Guard?*

It remains at the Advance.

6 *Are there any persons entitled to a Salute in plain clothes?*

Yes, Members of the Royal Family, and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in his Vice-Royalty.

7 *Does a Guard pay any Compliments from Sunset to Sunrise?*

It does not, except to Grand or Visiting Rounds.

8 *What Compliments are Sentinels to pay?*

From Sunrise to Sunset they present Arms to all General and Field Officers, and Armed Parties commanded by an Officer; for Officers below the Rank of Field Officers, and for Armed Parties commanded by a Noncommissioned Officer, a Corporal's Relief excepted, they Advance Arms.

9 *Is a Sentinel from a Regimental Guard to Present Arms for a Captain when in Command of the Regiment?*

He is; a Captain is entitled to the same Compliments when in Command of the Regiment as a Colonel would be if in Command of it.

10 *What Compliments does a Sentinel pay from Sunset till the last Post of Watch-setting?*

He stands on his Post with Advanced Arms.

11 *And from that hour till Reveille?*

He pays no Compliments except to Grand or Visiting Rounds; from Reveille to Sunrise he stands to his Post.

12 *What is the Rule as to his Salute?*

When an Officer approaches within thirty paces, he halts on his Post, Carbine supported; as soon as the Officer is within ten paces he Salutes, and remains at it till the Officer has passed six paces.

13 *When is a Sentinel to commence challenging?*

After the last Post of Watch-setting; on Detached Posts, he may be ordered to challenge when dark. When Challenging he Ports Arms.

14 *How are Rounds received by a Guard?*

The Sentinel next the Guard, on their Approach, challenges, 'Who comes there?' they answer, 'Rounds;' Sentinel: 'What Rounds?' answer: 'Grand Rounds;' Sentinel: 'Stand Grand Rounds, Guard Turn Out.'

15 *When the Guard Turns out?*

A Corporal and two Men are sent to demand the Countersign, and they come to the Priming Position, to prevent the Grand Rounds from advancing till the Corporal takes the Countersign to the Commander of the Guard.

16 *As soon as the Corporal returns?*

The Rounds are ordered to advance, and the File of Men to Advance Arms, face each other, and Present Arms, the Rounds passing between them.

17 *Does the Guard also Present Arms?*

It does, and the Commander reports the state of it.

OBSERVATION. — A Cavalry Captain is received as 'Visiting Rounds,' during the day with Advanced Arms, at night he is received same as Grand Rounds.

18 *How do other Sentinels receive the Rounds?*

After the Challenge is answered, and the Rounds are within a dozen paces, the Sentinel says, 'Stand Rounds, advance one and give the Countersign.'

19 *When he receives the Countersign?*

He calls out, 'Pass Grand or Visiting Rounds, All's Well;' he at the same time Advances and Presents Arms.

20 *How is a Guard Relieved?*

When the New Guard approaches, the Old Guard Turns Out; the New Guard is then halted, and marched in Slow Time to within ten paces of the Old Guard, where it is halted.

21 *The Old Guard then Opens the Ranks and Presents Arms?*

Yes, and the New Guard does the same; the Commanders then Recover Arms, and meet midway to communicate how the New Guard numbers off, and the number of Sentinels.

22 *When they return to their Guards?*

They Advance Arms, Close the Ranks, and the New Guard is numbered off.

23 *The Relief is then ordered to the Front; how do the Noncommissioned Officers post themselves?*

The Corporal of the Old Guard on the Right, the other on the Left.

24 *When the Relief returns, what is done?*

The Guard-room is taken over: or, if there be two to each Guard, the Seniors do this Duty when the Juniors are posting the Relief.

25 *The Old Guard is then marched off, in Slow Time, to the General Parade?*

Yes, and the New Guard opens the Ranks and Presents Arms. When Twenty Paces apart, the Old Guard breaks into Quick Time; the New Guard Advances Arms, closes the Ranks, faces to the Right, and is marched in Slow Time to the Post vacated by the Old Guard, and there Halted, Fronted, and Turned in.

26 *If a Relief consists of less than Four Men, how is it formed?*

In a single Rank; if more, in two Ranks; Corporal on the Right.

27 *What is the Rule for Relieving Sentinels?*

The Relief is halted about Ten Paces from the Post, the man for the Post advances, and he and the Sentinel Port Arms; when the orders are given over they 'Change,' the New Sentinel gets on the 'Post,' the Old joins the Relief.

28 *Is a Relief to pay any Compliments?*

It Advances Arms for all Officers in Uniform.

29 *Who inspects the Relief before it marches off and after it returns?*

The Senior Noncommissioned Officer of the Guard.

30 *Does the Senior Noncommissioned Officer visit the Sentinels?*

He does, particularly at night; he takes a File of Men with him.

31 *Does he turn out his Guard at Watch-setting and Reveille?*

He does, making a close inspection of them.

32 *Is a Guard to Turn out whenever a Fire or other alarming Occurrence takes place in the Barrack or its vicinity?*

It is, and to remain under Arms until the Fire is extinguished.

33 *Is a Guard to furnish a Patrol during the Night, on the Requisition of a Constable or other Peace officer?*

Yes, if he represents that he has reason to believe there are Persons engaged in the commission of Burglaries or other Depredations in the vicinity of the Guard.

11. *Commands for Men Under Arms, and for Firing a Feu-de-Joie.*

1 *What are the Commands when Carbines are to be inspected on Parade?*

'Port Arms,' 'Half-cock Arms,' 'Ease Springs,' 'Examine Arms,' 'Advance Arms.'

2 *What are the Commands for dismissing a Troop off Parade, or Turning in a Guard?*

'Port Arms,' 'Right Face,' 'Lodge Arms.'

3 *Repeat the Commands for Firing a 'Feu-de-Joie.'*

'Rear Rank take Order,' 'March,' 'Fire three Rounds in the honour of Her Majesty;' 'With Blank Cartridge in Quick Time, Load,' 'Ready,' 'In the Air Present,' 'Commence Firing on the Right,' 'Load,' &c.

4 *After the last Round, what commands are given?*

'Advance Arms,' 'Present Arms,' 'Advance Arms,' 'Stand at ease,' 'Take off the Helmets,' or 'Chacos,' 'Three Cheers,' 'Helmets on,' 'Attention,' 'Rear Rank take Close Order,' 'March.'

12. *Funeral Parties.*

1. *How is a Funeral Party formed to receive the Corpse?*

The Firing Party is in Line, opposite the door where the Coffin is to be brought out; the remainder are in two Ranks, four paces apart, with the Right resting on the Firing Party, the Left in the direction the Procession is to take when it moves off.

2 *As soon as the Coffin is brought out what takes place?*

The Firing Party 'Takes Order,' and 'Presents Arms;' it then 'Reverses Arms,' closes the Ranks, wheels by Divisions to the Left, and marches in Ordinary Time into a Lane which is then formed by the Front Rank of the other party facing to the Right about: the Firing Party is then halted, and its Ranks opened.

3 *What is the Order of the Procession?*

Firing Party.
Music.
Pall Bearers. } Coffin. { Pall Bearers.
Leader cloaked. } Horse. { Leader cloaked.
Chief Mourners.
Relief of Bearers
(if carried by Men).
Privates in File, Left in Front.
Noncommissioned Officers in File, Juniors in Front.
Officers in File, Juniors in Front.

4 *How do the two Ranks join the Procession?*

As soon as the Chief Mourners have passed through, they are put into File by facing them to the Right and Left.

5 *The Firing Party having arrived at the Entrance into the Burial Ground, what takes place?*

It is wheeled into Line at Open Order, halted, and the Front Rank faced to the Right about, forming a Lane; the men 'Rest on their Arms Reversed,' and the Procession passes through the Lane.

6 *What Commands are then given?*

'Attention,' 'Reverse Arms,' 'Right and Left Face;' or if a strong party, the Front Rank is closed to the Rear Rank, Fronted, and the whole are wheeled by Divisions to the Left, and move in Ordinary Time to the Grave, forming in Line facing it.

7 *As soon as the Coffin is brought to the Grave, what is done?*

The Ranks of the Firing Party are opened, and the Men 'Rest on their Arms Reversed' until the Funeral Service is concluded.

8 *What Commands are then given?*

'Attention,' 'Present Arms,' 'Advance Arms,' 'With Blank Cartridge in Quick Time, Load,' 'Ready,' 'In the Air Present,' 'Fire,' 'Load.' After the third Volley, 'Advance Arms.' The Ranks are then closed, and the whole are marched back Right in Front in Quick Time.

9 *Does the Band play returning?*

Yes, when clear of the Burial Ground.

10 *What is the Strength of a Firing Party?*

It varies according to the Rank of the Deceased; for a Lieutenant-Colonel it is 300 men, and Officers in proportion; for a Major, 200, and Officers in propor-

tion; for a Captain, 100, commanded by a Captain; for a Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Trumpeter, and forty Rank and File, commanded by a Lieutenant; for a Cornet, a Sergeant, Trumpeter, and thirty Rank and File, commanded by a Cornet; for a Sergeant, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and eighteen Privates; all below that Rank, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and twelve Privates.

11 *Do the Officers with a Firing Party Reverse their Sword Blades?*

They do, under the Right Arm, whenever the Men Reverse their Carbines.

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13. *Fire Picquet.*

1 *What is a Fire Picquet?*

A Party permanently appointed to work the Fire Engine.

2 *What does it generally consist of?*

One Sergeant, one Corporal, and from 15 to 30 Men.

3 *How are they told off?*

By Sections of Threes from the Right—the Noncommissioned Officers not included. When told off by Threes, they get the Command 'Threes Right,' 'Sections number from the Front,' when the Lefts of Threes number off.

4 *What is the Duty of the* 1*st Section?*

To screw together the parts of the Suction Pipe, then screw one end of it to the Engine, screw the Rose to the other end and put it into the Water.

OBSERVATION.—Each part is to be screwed home with the Key.

5 *What is the Duty of the 2nd Section?*

To uncoil the first length of Hose, and screw it on to the Elbow on the Engine.

6 *What is the Duty of the 3rd Section?*

To uncoil the second length of Hose and screw it to the first length.

7 *If a third and fourth Lengths are necessary, which Sections uncoil and screw them on?*

The third length by the 4th Section; the fourth length by the 5th Section.

8 *Whose Duty is it to screw on the Branch Pipe?*

The Corporal; he screws it to the last length of Hose.

9 *All being ready, how is the Party posted?*

The Corporal holds the Branch Pipe, with his thumb on the end of it, to prevent the Water from escaping; the Right-hand man of the 1st Section attends the Suction Pipe; the remainder man the Engine; the Sergeant gives all Commands and superintends the whole.

10 *Are those Duties to be performed quick?*

They are, as quick as possible, and without noise or confusion.

11 *If the Water has to be carried to the Engine Cistern, what Alteration takes place?*

The Suction Pipe is not put on; the same Sections uncoil and screw on the different lengths of Hose; then the 1st and 2nd Sections man the Engine, the remaining Sections carry the Water with the Fire Buckets.

12 *How are they placed in carrying it?*

They are formed in two Ranks facing each other, and about two Paces apart; the Ranks extend from the Fire Engine to the Water, the empty Buckets go down one Rank, the full ones up the other Rank.

13 *In case of Fire, would it be necessary to have a much stronger Party to carry the Water?*

It would, as there should not be more than five feet interval between the Files, and the proper Picquet should work the Engine.

14 *The Duty being performed, what Orders are given?*

The Order is given to 'Unscrew and Pack up,' when the several Sections unscrew the same parts they put together, coil up the Hose, and stow all away in the Engine.

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14. *Pay, Allowances, and Stoppages.*

1 *What Allowances does a Recruit receive on joining?*

He receives one pound Bounty and a Free Kit, which includes every Article of Necessaries and Horse Equipment. Should the Recruit become non-effective within 12 months of his enlistment, the Horse Equipment must be handed over to the Quarter Master to be disposed of for the Public.

2 *If a Man Re-enlists after the expiration of a limited Period of Service, what Bounty does he receive?*

The same as another Recruit; he also receives a Free Kit, or compensation if he does not require it.

3 *What Allowance does a Transfer from Infantry receive?*

The difference in the value of the Free Kit.

4 *What does a Boy receive?*

A Free Kit, but no Bounty.

5 *What is the Amount of Smart Money?*

One Pound in addition to the Enlisting Money and Pay. Five Shillings are given to the Man who enlisted him; 1*s.* to the Magistrate for reporting it to the Secretary at War, and the remaining 14*s.* is credited to the Secretary at War.

6 *How much is the Ordinary Pay and Beer Money?*

Regimental Sergeant Major, 3*s.* 7*d.*; Troop Sergeant Major, 3*s.* 1*d.*; Sergeant, 2*s.* 3*d.*; Corporal, 1*s.* 8½*d.*; Trumpeter, old rate, 1*s.* 8*d.*, new rate, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Farriers, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and Privates, 1*s.* 4*d.*; Boys under fifteen Years, 11*d.*

7 *What is Beer Money?*

One Penny a day given in lieu of Beer or Liquor, when not issued in kind.

8 *What Pay does a Recruit not enlisted at Head Quarters receive?*

Full pay and Beer money and 1½*d.* per day in lieu of rations.

9 *What additional Pay do Staff Sergeants receive?*

Orderly Room Sergeants 6*d.* per diem, after three years; Hospital and Paymaster Sergeants, 6*d.* per diem, after seven years, and the Rank of Troop Sergeant Major.

10 *What are the Rates of Good-Conduct Pay?*

Having three years' service after the age of eighteen, and two years clear of the Regimental Defaulters' Book, one penny per day; afterwards, one penny per day for every five years' service, if in possession of the last penny two years; viz. at eight years, 2*d.*; thirteen years, 3*d.*; eighteen years, 4*d.*; twenty-three years, 5*d.*; twenty-eight years, 6*d.* But after sixteen years' service, if fourteen clear of the Regimental Defaulters' Book, he is allowed these rates two years sooner; viz. at sixteen, 4*d.*; twenty-one, 5*d.*; and twenty-six, 6*d.* Sergeants receive 2*d.* per diem in lieu of Good-Conduct Pay.

11 *What is the Extent of Stoppages from a Soldier's Pay?*

For Messing and Washing, 10*d.*; for Necessaries, 4½*d.*; for Articles for cleaning, and for any other legal charges, ½*d.*; in all, 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem.

12 *Has the Captain no power of stopping Beer Money or Good-Conduct Pay for the liquidation of Legal Debts?*

He has not; the Man may agree to it, or a Court Martial may order it. If his Messing don't amount to 10*d.*, the difference may be applied to that purpose.

13 *What are the Hospital Stoppages daily?*

For Men, 10*d.*; for Boys, 8*d.*

14 *What is a Man's Pay when in Prison, or previous to Trial?*

Sixpence per diem; if a Prisoner in Hospital, 10*d.*; in a civil prison in Great Britain or Ireland, 1*s.*

15 *What is the Advance made to Men going on Furlough?*

A Sergeant, 1*s.*; other Ranks, 8*d.* per diem.

16 *What is done with the Residue of his Pay?*

His Beer Money is disallowed; the remainder is credited to him when he returns.

17 *What are the Personal Allowances when Marching?*

Officers, 5*s.* per diem; Men, in Great Britain, 1*d.*, in Ireland, 3*d.*; in Great Britain, the Men get a hot Meal in addition.

18 *What is this to consist of?*

Meat, 1¼ lb., before cooking; Bread, 1 lb.; Potatoes, 1 lb., or an equivalent of other Vegetables; 2 pints of small Beer; with Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

19 *What is paid for this Meal?*

That is annually laid down in the Mutiny Act: it is generally 10*d.*, and in addition, 2½*d.* is paid for the bed.

20 *What Allowance is made to Officers temporarily detached on Duty where they have no Mess?*

Five Shillings a day, not exceeding 14 days.

21 *What is the Allowance for Men in Stationary Quarters in Great Britain?*

Fourpence per diem; it is paid to the Landlord for providing a Bed, Candles, Vinegar, and Salt, and for the use of the Fire and Utensils for dressing and eating their meat.

22 *What does the Innkeeper receive for the Ration of Forage and Stabling?*

In Great Britain and Ireland, 1*s.* 9*d.* per day.

23 *What is paid the Inhabitants in Ireland when Men are in Stationary Quarters or on the March?*

Fourpence per day.

24 *What is allowed Married Men to find their own Lodging?*

When their Corps is in Quarters, 6 men per Troop are allowed 4*d.* each per diem: when in Barracks, 3 Men per 100 are allowed 4*d.* each per diem.

25 *What is a Farrier's Allowance for Shoeing Troop Horses?*

One Halfpenny per diem for each Horse, in addition to his pay of 2*s.* 6*d.*

26 *What is paid by Sergeants and Farriers for the care of their Horse, their own and Horse Appointments, per week?*

One Shilling and Sixpence; Trumpeters and other Rank and File, when permitted, pay One Shilling for the Horse and Horse Appointments.

27 *Are the Hospital Sergeant and Orderlies allowed Rations free?*

They are.

28 *What Clothing is allowed the Men?*

A Helmet every 6 Years, or a Chaco or Busby every 4 Years; 1 Tunic and 1 pair of Overalls, 1 pair of Short Gloves and 1 pair of Ankle Boots annually, 1 pair of Cloth Trowsers and 1 pair of Wellington Boots biennially.

29 *When is the Clothing due?*

On the 1st of April, that being the 1st of the Military Year.

30 *What is the Compensation allowed for* 1 *Year's Clothing?*

Dragoon Guards and Heavy Dragoons, a Staff Sergeant, 8*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; a Sergeant, 4*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; other Ranks, 3*l.* 11*s.* 6*s.*; Hussars, Staff Sergeant, 8*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; Sergeant, 4*l.* 2*s.*; other Ranks, 3*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; Lancers, Staff Sergeant, 9*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; Sergeant, 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; other Ranks, 3*l.* 11*s.*

31 *What is the shortest period for which Compensation is allowed?*

One Calendar Month.

32 *State the Deposits and Interest in the Savings' Bank?*

A Man may Deposit 30*l.* in one Year, and 200*l.* in all; the Interest is 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent. per annum, or ¼*d.* per month for 6*s.* 8*d.* The Interest is added to the Principal every Quarter.

33 *May a man deposit more than those Sums?*

He may; but the excess will bear no Interest.

34 *May a man deposit in a Regimental Savings' Bank and also in a Government Savings' Bank?*

No—it is illegal: but he may transfer from one to the other.

35 *What is the Allowance to the Savings' Bank Clerk?*

It varies from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, according to the number of Depositors.

36 *What is the Subscription to the Military Library?*

Officers, 1*s.*; Sergeants, 6*d.*; Corporals, 4*d.*; Privates &c., 3*d.* per month.

37 *What are the Charges against Adults for Schooling?*

Sergeants, 8*d.*; Corporals, 6*d.*; Trumpeters and Privates, 4*d.* per Month.

38 *What are the Rates of Troop Contingent Allowance?*

Under 50 Privates, 30*l.* 15*s.*; from 50 to 69, 41*l.*; 70 and upwards, 51*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

39 *What Compensation does an Officer receive for a Horse destroyed for Glanders or Farcy?*

A First Charger, 45*l.*; a Second Charger, 35*l.*

40 *What is the Cost of a Soldier's Funeral?*

It is not to exceed 1*l.* 15*s.*; it is paid out of the balance of his accounts; or if he died in Debt, the Captain pays it.

41 *What is charged for Ammunition lost?*

For each round, 1*d.*; Copper Caps, at the rate of 5*s.* per 1000.

42 *What is allowed for Re-mount Horses?*

Thirty pounds.

43 *What Age are they to be taken at?*

Not under 4 years, nor over 6 years.

44 *What is allowed for Medical Aid where there is no Military Medical Officer?*

When the Detachment is under 50, 2*d.* per week for each; above 50, 1½*d.*, including Officers, Men, Women, and Children.

45 *What is charged to Officers for Forage and Horse Medicine?*

For each Horse, 8½*d.* per day; and 1*d.* per month for each for Horse Medicine.

46 *How many Horses are Officers allowed Forage for?*

Field Officer, 4; Captains and Adjutant, 3; Subalterns and Staff, 2 each.

47 *What is a Ration of Forage?*

Ten lbs. of Oats, 12 lbs. of Hay, and 8 lbs. of Straw. In Camp, 12 lbs. of Oats are allowed.

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15. *Service, Pension, Rewards, and Discharge by Purchase.*

1 *What is the Rule for Counting Service for Pension &c.?*

It commences from the day of Attestation, or when the Recruit attains the age of 18. Periods of Imprisonment, and periods of Absence without Leave, of more than 7 days, do not count.

2 *What is the Period of Service a Soldier enlists for?*

Since the 22nd of June, 1847, it is 12 years; before that date the period was unlimited—that is, he served as long as he was fit to serve.

3 *If a Man, discharged on Disbandment, Reduction, or for Disability, re-enlists, will he be allowed to reckon his former Service?*

If he re-enlists within 1 year of his Discharge, and declares his former Service when he is attested, he is allowed his former Service for Good-Conduct Pay and half of it for Pension.

4 *If he Purchases, or gets a Free Discharge, or is discharged after a limited Period of Service, will it reckon?*

It will, if he re-enlists within 12 months, and declares it at the time.

5 *State the Rates of Pension by the Warrant dated 24th May*, 1847.

Trumpeters, Farriers, and Privates, after 24 years' service, 8*d.* per diem, and the rate of Good-Conduct Pay they are in possession of for 6 months previous to their discharge; also, ½*d.* a day for each Year they serve over 24 years—the whole not to exceed 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem.

6 *How does a Regimental Sergeant-Major, or Sergeant, count for Pension?*

To the 8*d.* is added ½*d.* for each Year a Corporal, 1*d.* for each Year a Sergeant, and 2½*d.* for each Year Regimental Sergeant-Major—total Pension not to exceed, for Regimental Sergeant-Major, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Troop Sergeant-Major, or Sergeant, 2*s.*

7 *How does a Corporal count for Pension?*

He counts ½*d.* for each Year Corporal, in addition to his Pension as Private and Good-Conduct Pay, the whole not to exceed 1*s.* 6*d.*

8 *What Period must a Noncommissioned Officer hold the Rank to be allowed to reckon those Rates?*

One Year previous to his Discharge. A Noncommissioned Officer also counts ½*d.* for every Year over 24, but not in addition to the maximum given.

9 *State the Permanent Pensions for Wounds received in Action, by men enlisted before the 2nd March*, 1833.

A Sergeant, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; Corporal, 9*d.* to 3*s.*; Privates, &c., 6*d.* to 2*s.*—according to the degree of injury, length of service, character, or his conduct at the time the wound was received.

10 *And for those who enlisted subsequently to that date?*

A Sergeant, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.*; Corporal, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*; Private, &c., 8*d.* to 2*s.*—In case of extreme

suffering by those of long service, or gallant conduct in the Field, a sum not exceeding 6*d.* a day may be added, as Her Majesty's Royal Bounty.

11 *State the Temporary Pensions under* 24 *years' Service.*

Under 7 years' service, 6*d.* from 1 month to 18 months; 7 to 10 years, 6*d.* from 1 to 2 years; 10 to 17 years, 6*d.* from 2 to 3 years; 17 to 24 years, 6*d.* 3 to 5 years. A Sergeant may receive 4*d.* and a Corporal 2*d.* in addition, if 1 year holding the rank.

12 *State those for Permanent Disabilities after* 17 *to* 24 *years.*

A Sergeant, if 5 years a Noncommissioned Officer, 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; Corporal, if 5 years a Noncommissioned Officer, 7*d.* to 1*s.*; Private, &c., 7*d.* to 9*d.*— permanently or conditionally.

13 *State the Rates for Soldiers enlisted before* 2*nd March,* 1833, *after* 24 *years.*

Sergeants, 1*s.* 10*d.*; Corporal, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Private, &c., 1*s.*, with $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per day for each year over 24, but not to exceed 2*d.* The Noncommissioned Officers count by adding the extra rates to 1*s.* instead of 8*d.*

14 *State the Sums paid for Discharge.*

Under 7 years' service, 30*l.*; 7 to 10 years, 25*l.*; 10 to 12 years, 21*l.*; 12 to 14 years, 15*l.*; 14 years, 12*l.*; 15 years, 6*l.*; 16 years, free.

15 *What Deductions are made from these Sums for good conduct?*

For 1 Badge with 5 years' service, 5*l.*; 7 years, 10*l.*; and 10 years, 15*l.* For 2 Badges with 10 years' service, 20*l.*

16 *What Men are eligible for the Silver Medal and Gratuity?*

Those who have served 21 years, have not

been convicted by Court Martial during that period, and whose conduct has been very good; but as the Gratuities are limited to 20*l.* for 700 Rank and File, only 1 Sergeant and 1 Private; or 2 Corporals; or 1 Corporal and 2 Privates; or 4 Privates can be awarded it in one year: when there are more Candidates, the Commanding Officer must select for the Gratuity, but all receive the Medal.

17 *How much is the Gratuity for each Rank?*

A Sergeant, 15*l.*, if 10 years uninterruptedly holding that rank; a Corporal, 10*l.*, if 7 years Corporal; and Trumpeters, Farriers, and Privates, 5*l.*

18 *Who receive the Silver Medal and Annuity?*

Sergeants who have performed Meritorious Service; the Annuity is not to exceed 20*l.*

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16. *Crime and Punishments.*

1 *What deprives a Man of Good-Conduct Pay?*

Every crime recorded in the Regimental Defaulter Book, deprives him of 1*d.* per diem for 12 months.

2 *If a second Entry takes place during that period, and he has no more Good-Conduct Pay to lose?*

He does not regain the last penny forfeited until he is two years clear of the Regimental Defaulter Book.

3 *What Crimes are entered in the Regimental Defaulter's Book?*

Every Crime punished by Imprisonment, Blackhole, Loss of Pay, or Confinement to Barracks for more than 7 days, and also, Convictions by Courts Martial.

4 *What is the Extent of those Punishments?*

168 hours' Imprisonment; 48 hours' Black-hole; 14 days' Pack Drill, with or without Confinement to Barracks; 5 days' Loss of Pay; 28 days' Confinement to Barracks.

5 *Who has the Power of ordering those Punishments?*

The Officer in Command of the Regiment, or a Detachment.

6 *As these Punishments materially affect a Man's Pay, what alternative has he in case he is not satisfied with the Punishment he is ordered?*

In cases of Imprisonment he has a right to demand a Court Martial; in all other cases he has no right of option or appeal, as it would be inconsistent with subordination—but a Commanding Officer may, if he think proper, vindicate the justice of his first order by resorting to the alternative of a Court Martial.

7 *What Punishment has the Officer Commanding a Troop power to order?*

Three days' Confinement to Barracks, with or without Defaulter's Drill.

8 *What is Defaulter's Drill?*

Drill in Marching Order, that is, carrying the full Kit with Belts and Arms for one hour at a time, and four hours in a day.

9 *What Crimes are entered in the Troop Defaulter's Book?*

Every Crime of which a man is guilty.

10 *What Crimes are punished by Loss of Ordinary Pay?*

Absence without leave, not exceeding 5 days. The day he absents himself and the day he returns may be both reckoned, although absent but a part of either.

11 *What is done to men absent more than 5 days?*

Tried by Court Martial for 'Absence without Leave:' if absent more than 21 days, the Charge is 'Desertion.' But a man may be tried for Desertion if absent but one day, and does not surrender, but is apprehended, and there is proof of his intention to desert.

12 *What period is a Man absent without Leave borne on the strength of the Regiment?*

Two months: a Court of Inquiry is then assembled, and declares his absence, and he is struck off.

13 *What Crimes does a Court Martial punish with forfeiture of Pay or Beer Money?*

Drunkenness. For serious Offences it may also sentence a man to forfeit the whole of his Good-Conduct Pay for a period not less than 18 months.

14 *What constitutes a Charge of Habitual Drunkenness?*

Four times drunk within 12 months, or twice drunk on, or for duty, or Parade, or on the Line of March; also, drunk twice within 168 days after a conviction of Habitual Drunkenness, or once drunk on, or for Duty, or Parade, or on the Line of March.

15 *What is meant by 'the Line of March?'*

From the Parade for marching in the Morning until the men are dismissed from Stables in the Afternoon; which corresponds with the Infantry 'Evening Parade.'

16 *What Pay does a Man forfeit for Habitual Drunkenness?*

One Penny per diem for each Conviction for a period not exceeding 168 days by a Detachment or Regimental Court Martial; if by any other Court Martial for a period not less than 168 and not exceeding 672 days: total forfeitures not to exceed 3*d.* per diem.

17 *What Pay may a Man forfeit for being once Drunk on any Duty not under Arms, or for Duty, or on Parade, or on the Line of March, by Sentence of Court Martial?*

One Penny per diem for 30 days.

18 *And if tried for being Drunk on Duty under Arms?*

One Penny per diem, not exceeding 60 days.

19 *How long may a Prisoner be kept in Confinement before his case is disposed of?*

Not more than 48 hours, unless it be preparatory to bringing him to a Court Martial.

20 *May a Prisoner be allowed to carry his Arms?*

No; for the act of placing Arms in his hands for the purpose of attending Parade, or of performing any Duty, absolves him from Trial for the Offence which he has committed.

21 *May Extra Guards be ordered as a minor Punishment?*

Never; except for minor offences or for irregularities when on, or parading for, that Duty.

22 *May Noncommissioned Officers be ordered a minor Punishment?*

No; where punishment is necessary, it must be ordered by a Court Martial.

23 *Is the summary Reduction of a Troop Sergeant-Major to Sergeant, or of a Lance Sergeant to Corporal, or Lance Corporal to Private, to be recorded in the Regimental Defaulter's Book?*

No; nor is such a deprivation of Acting Rank to affect their Good-Conduct Pay.

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